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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 179

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

The Caste Notion of Suffrage 182
Working of the New Militia Law 182
Tom Johnson's "Victory" 183
Trusts and the Bar Association 184
Labor in South Africa 184

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

Khartum and Omdurman 185

CORRESPONDENCE:

Unconstitutional Abridgment of the Suffrage . 187
Negro and Jew 187
Our Interest in Spanish Archives 187
Chamberlain "Screws" 187
English Home of the Franklins 187

NOTES 188

BOOK REVIEWS:

The Pool and the Water-Cure 191
Macedonian Folklore 193
The Rise and Fall of the Anabaptists 193
Francis Adrian van der Kemp 194
The Lundy Family 194
Arnold's March from Cambridge to Quebec .. 195
The Collegiate Church of Stratford-on-Avon .. 195

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 196

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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1903.

The Week.

On the supposition that the Panama Canal treaty is dead, the friends of the Nicaragua route are again bestirring themselves. They are urging the President to proceed at once under the terms of the act of the last session which require him, in the event of failure to secure the right to build through the Isthmus of Panama, "to cause to be excavated and constructed a ship canal and waterway by what is known as the Nicaragua route." This he is required to do if the treaty with Colombia is not ratified "within a reasonable time." The President must decide for himself what is a reasonable time, but he will naturally seek the advice and concurrence of the leading members of the Senate and House of Representatives before taking an irrevocable step. The public temper is not now favorable to hasty action. Two years ago it was so prepossessed in favor of the Nicaragua route that Congress actually passed a bill appropriating money for it while a Government commission was on the isthmus examining the various routes for the purpose of deciding on the best and cheapest one. The final report of the commission and the lapse of time have served to cool the heated brains of all except Senator Morgan of Alabama. That the preponderance of public sentiment is now in favor of the Panama route is attested in many ways: by the ratification, on our part, of the treaty itself, by the appropriation of money to buy the property of the French Company, by the tone of the press, and by the very irritation which the adverse decision of the Colombian Senate has caused. If the inhabitants of Panama should revolt against that decision, it would be the first revolution in Central America in which we should feel a decided interest.

To read the sensational press, one might imagine that war with Turkey was imminent. The young lions of the yellow order are clamoring for revenge —for an offence which has not been committed; and are demanding a blockade which shall be "tantamount to a declaration of war." A newspaper which is planning to raise journalism to a place among the learned professions, is particularly active in this manufacture of fuss and fury. At present, bluster about Turkish matters seems safe enough; but if, out of the evil times that have fallen upon the Ottoman Empire, should arise a real cause of offence, the ravings of the baser press might inflame public opinion to the utter folly of driving the nation into the thick of the Eastern question. Those who boasted that the war in Cuba was "our war," would hardly halt before a greater crime against humanity—the full import of which they lack the moral sense to perceive. There is no longer any occasion, so far as public advices indicate, for sending a single American warship to any Turkish port; and yet the Mediterranean squadron is to rendezvous at Beirut, where it is not even certain that the American Consul has been murderously assaulted. Gilbertian comedy will hardly equal the dispatch of a squadron in the hope that it will find on arrival an outrage to justify its sailing orders. In the whole transaction, the President has shown a somewhat characteristic zeal for the attainment of ill-defined ends through inconsiderate means.

Gov. Taft retires on physicians' orders. That, it is explained, is the only reason why he has consented to withdraw from a work into which he has poured so much energy and devotion. Even his original rude health has been broken down by the Philippine climate. How long will his successor, Gen. Wright, be able to endure it? Are we to go on indefinitely, like the Spaniards and English, with a melancholy procession of high officials in the tropics invalided home? We have heard it maintained that one incidental blessing of our new insular dependencies would be the development of many "great administrators." What their fate will be, however, we may infer from the case of Gov. Taft. They will exhaust their vitality and ruin their health—all for the sake of doing what can be better done by the natives. Gov. Taft's forced relinquishment of his post is one argument more for allowing the Filipinos to manage their own affairs. We but use up our stamina as well as our principles in forcing a government upon them.

The only question of importance in regard to Gen. Wright's accession to the Governorship is whether or not he will follow in Gov. Taft's footsteps. Is his promotion to mean that he will yield to the demands of 75 per cent. of the Americans in the archipelago, and give them the best offices and limitless chances to exploit the islands; or is he to stand upon his predecessor's platform of "the Philippines for the Filipinos"? The expectation in Manila is and has been that Gen. Wright, being a Southerner with a Southerner's view of men of color, will "put the niggers where they belong." But we think that the vulgar crowd of adventurers and shady characters, who form so large a part of our representation in the archipelago, are certain to be disappointed in their hopes. Behind Gen. Wright there will stand President Roosevelt, who supported and encouraged Gov. Taft in his every contention. To think that the President would permit Gen. Wright to play into the hands of the fortune-hunters, even if he so desired, is to believe the impossible. Whatever approval of its Philippine policy the Republican party has won, it has gained because of a belief that, despite its mistakes, it meant to do justice to the Filipinos in the long run. The President can honor himself and the country by making it clear that the policy of Gov. Taft is the policy of the Administration, no matter who the Governor-General may be.

The *Sun* points to the damning figures of the Philippine carrying trade—less than 2 per cent. going to "help" American shipping, while 98 per cent. went to pay dividends on foreign ships, "mostly British"—and asks, "When will Congress see the point?" Congress has already seen the point, and that is exactly what troubles the merchants engaged in business with the Philippines. When the law comes into effect which Congress has passed excluding foreign ships from the trade between Philippine ports and our own, what are the importers of hemp, for example, to do? The statistics cited show how inadequate, or else extremely expensive, is the American shipping service in the Pacific. It is roundly asserted by those who ought to know that the requisite shipping does not, and will not next year, exist, under the American flag. The real "point" is, therefore, whether Congress, in attempting to make the Philippine trade a part of our coasting commerce, has not rashly taken the most effective way to hamper it.

As befits one of the Executive Committee of the National Good Roads Association, Lieut.-Gen. Miles's final recommendations as Commanding General deal largely with roadmaking and vehicles which require smooth highways. Cavalry, to his mind, is now obsolete—in spite of the extraordinary successes of the mounted Boers—and so he would dismount 5,000 of our horsemen and set them to roadmaking and experimenting with bicycles, motor cycles, and automobiles. At the same time they are to supervise the construction by machinery of military highways, to be the joy of archæologists some centuries hence. A corps of 5,000 men engaged in national roadmaking would unquestionably add greatly to the country's prosperity and welfare. Who, for instance, could overestimate the change which would come over

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any one of the Southern States if such a corps could operate in it for two years? It would almost amount to a social revolution, and the work would be vastly better for our troops than killing Filipinos or keeping them in subjection. But the military world will say that while martial Europe experiments with motor vehicles, there is no need for us to do anything but watch her. Experts will prove that while our cowboys might "overrun Mexico and Canada," they would not be soldiers in any other sense than were the Rough Riders in 1898, and will declare that all armies are turning towards the mounted infantry, which our cavalry is and always has been. And the scoffer will ask why Gen. Miles does not trot out that unutterably foolish "testudo," or two-wheeled shield for soldiers, on which he wasted thousands of Government dollars, and with which he blocked the railroads in 1898.

A very little investigation has disclosed the fact that every member of the Dawes Commission has a business interest in the purchase of Indian land. In other words, the entire Commission, which was appointed to see that the Indians got full value for the sale of any or all of their treaty rights, is bound by its relations to various land companies to induce the Indians to sell those rights cheaply. The disclosure of so callous a disregard of the ordinary obligations of official honor is humiliating to every right-feeling American, all the more that these double-dealing Government employees coolly defend their practices. Mr. Bixby, the President of the Commission, sees no impropriety in "private investment" in companies whose transactions he has to revise as a public officer, and adds, "My interest in trust [*i. e.*, land] companies amounts to very little." Apparently, Mr. Bixby would defend the United States Marshal who should take stock in a "moonshine" still—provided it were only a little one.

From two quarters comes illuminating comment as to the oath of membership prescribed by the Typographical Union: On one hand a Roman Catholic priest points out that the oath makes the union higher than the Church, and hence can be taken by no good Catholic; on the other hand, an inspector investigating the Chicago Post-office shows that men who have taken the vow of the Typographical Union cannot, without perjury, swear to support the Constitution of the United States. In other words, they would be ineligible for Government service should President Roosevelt's plan of swearing in all employees of the nation be put in effect. The vow which, though typographers take it readily, offends both Church and State, runs as follows:

"I hereby solemnly and sincerely swear that my fidelity to the Typographical Union and my duty to the members thereof shall in no sense be interfered with by any allegiance that I may now or hereafter owe to any other organization, social, political, or religious."

Of course, the Church and the State are in the strictest sense religious and political organizations. If the oath means what it says, it is treasonable; if it is to be taken in some Pickwickian sense, it is time for a Mr. Pickwick among the typographers to rise and explain what in the world it does mean.

It is reported that John Mitchell's forthcoming book, 'Unionism in America,' will contain much praise of President Roosevelt for interposing in the anthracite strike, and will contend that the principle of Government intervention in great strikes has now been established. That depends. If the miners, as it is rumored they intend to do, seize the Presidential year for a violation of their agreement and a renewal of their strike, which they might hope to win in a political exigency, the "intervention" would be apt to be of a very different sort from that of last year. The truth is, that the action of 1902 was highly exceptional, and cannot be depended on as a precedent. The President's course was extra-legal. But there might easily be a legal and obligatory intervention by the Chief Executive which the unions would not at all like. Domestic violence might go to such lengths in a strike that the authorities of the State would appeal to Washington. The Federal Government would be bound to take note. So it would of the failure of a republican form of government in any State—a plight to which the unions would push us if their proscriptive policy were fully carried out. Precedents for precedents, Mitchell may find that they are stronger against unionism than in its favor.

The conviction and sentence of Parks, the walking delegate, for extortion have aroused public interest extraordinarily. This would be unaccountable were not the case one where the mere individual is swallowed up in a movement in which something like a crisis has arrived. Otherwise, we should not see so many men of weight and sane judgment hailing the downfall of Parks as a momentous event. It is not that they care particularly about his repellent and reckless personality, but they have seen in him a type. If he were to succeed in his wild ambitions and lawless methods, he would embolden the thousands of agitators who were breathlessly watching his career, and would drive on the new trades unionism into fresh audacities of tyranny and corruption. Symptomatic of this is the action of the housesmiths in voting to continue Parks's salary while he is in prison, and to make him marshal of their coming parade, *in absentia*, by displaying his sash and uniform on the horse he would have ridden. This latter honor is suggestively like that paid at a military funeral.

Mr. Chamberlain's scheme found an unexpectedly cool reception at the Montreal meeting of the British Chambers of Commerce. At the outset Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared anything like Imperial Federation to be impossible, and asserted that all measures of Imperial reciprocity must be of a purely commercial nature:

"If we are to obtain," he said in part, "from the people of Great Britain a concession for which we should be prepared to give an equivalent, and if we are to obtain it also at the expense of the surrender of some of our political rights, for my part, I would simply say, 'Let us go no further, for already we have come to the parting of the ways.' Canada values too highly the system which has made her what she is, to consent willingly to part with any part of it for whatever consideration and even, sir, for the maintenance of the British Empire."

Although Sir Wilfrid hastened to add that he believed Mr. Chamberlain's plan involved no encroachment upon Canadian nationality, his previous plain speaking had been virtually a refutation of Mr. Chamberlain's main contention that a closer union between England and the colonies is indispensable. If Sir Wilfrid speaks for Canada in this matter (and his remarks were greeted with applause), it is evident that the Dominion is interested only in the bargain-and-barter side of the preferential scheme, and that to her prosperous citizens the sentimental considerations advanced by Mr. Chamberlain look like so much moonshine. Courtesy forbade saying so at the meeting, but the difficulty experienced in passing a very harmless resolution approving the reciprocity plan revealed vigorous dissent among the few and indifference among the many. In fact, there was a point at which it seemed likely that the merchants and manufacturers constituting the conference would refuse even a grudging vote of confidence. Only the personal interposition of the Governor-General saved Mr. Chamberlain that humiliation. By some slight jugglery with the phrasing of the resolutions, Lord Minto carried the delegates for some undefined form of Imperial reciprocity, with the proviso, however, that "due consideration be given to the fiscal and industrial needs of the component parts of the Empire."

In the Argyllshire bye-election, the first square fight on the Chamberlain tariff proposals, Chamberlainism was utterly routed. The western islands, in an election characterized by vigorous debate, returned the Liberal candidate by a majority of over 1,500, as against 600 for a Conservative in the last election. The constituency is made up of a group of

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islands inhabited mostly by fishermen, small farmers, and the dependents of great families. Experimentally, then, it was ideal for Mr. Chamberlain's purposes. It is such people whom he must convince that the dear loaf will not increase the cost of living. But the point has been too fine to appeal to the shrewd peasants of the western islands. Their Scotch verdict on Mr. Chamberlain's glittering promises augurs ill for the success of his scheme in the Midlands. It should give Mr. Balfour pause, if he has imagined that Mr. Chamberlain's new issue would change the luck of unfavorable bye-elections.

The revelations in regard to the hopeless incompetency of the British War Office need astonish no one. They were sufficiently indicated on the firing line during the Boer war to have been thoroughly discounted. What the British public will now ask, as it turns over the humiliating record of the costly blunders and criminal errors just published by the Royal Commission is, What has been done and what will be done to reform the War Office and the army? So far Mr. Brodrick has next to nothing to show. His plan of dividing up the forces into army corps has met with a trifle more success than was anticipated. That is, the decentralization process has gone so far as to take some authority from the War Office and place it in the hands of corps and division commanders. But these army corps still exist largely upon paper. Mr. Brodrick has also done something in the way of reducing the regimental expenses of officers. But there have been no sweeping reforms, no real profiting by the lessons of the war. No general staff has been created, as in the United States and no attempt has been made to improve and coördinate the system of instruction for officers. The Commander-in-chief is almost as much without power as was our own Commanding General, and the War Office is still the scene of social and family intrigue. Nor is there any one in sight who can really reform the army. Mr. Brodrick has shown himself, both in his office and on the floor of the House, wholly unable to think out and carry through the drastic reorganization so earnestly needed.

The split in the councils of the Social Democrat party in Germany is of far more than local interest. The question at issue is whether the organization is to continue its policy of stubborn hostility to the Government, or whether it is to become a progressive and enlightened opposition, capable of formulating and carrying to the front constructive measures for the betterment of social conditions. The younger element in the party, as led by Herr Bernstein, is in favor of assuming legislative responsibilities and of having a representative of the Social Democracy among the vice-presidents of the Reichstag, even if that official should have to stand in the presence of the Emperor from time to time. The hissing of Bebel, the veteran who still clings to the obstructionist theory, in the present convention in Berlin would seem to indicate that for the moment the younger men are in the ascendency. Should the change of policy occur, it will show that parties, like demagogues, are sobered by responsibility. It would doubtless draw to the Social Democrats many voters who still think of the party as one bearing the torch of anarchy, or of revolution, and fail to perceive in it the party of genuine social progress and reform, which it is slowly becoming.

The order for a retrial of the ensign, Hüssener, who last spring stabbed and killed a classmate for failure to salute him properly, is the announcement of a great victory for public opinion. Generally, in such cases, the military overlords from whose domination Germany suffers, pay no attention to the demands of an outraged people or of the press. But the Hüssener case has stirred the country as nothing heretofore—not even the "German Dreyfus case," when two innocent sergeants were almost done to death for the murder of their captain. Largely owing to the teachings of the Social Democrats, the average citizen is beginning to open his eyes to the true meaning of militarism, while the friction between officers and civilians grows apace. The Hüssener case itself illustrates the advantages gained by the public in doing away with secret courts-martial. The facts, as brought out, were soon spread broadcast throughout the land. To add to the popular indignation, there have been several brutal non-commissioned officers found guilty within the last few weeks of hundreds of outrages upon their unfortunate subordinates—in one instance there were 1,800 specifications. The sad suicide of a one-year volunteer of excellent family because he could no longer endure the tortures inflicted upon him, is another case which has shocked the country. And the Emperor could in a day or a month end it all—brutalities by non-commissioned officers, hazing, duelling, ill-treatment of subordinates by officers, and the frequent killings in defence of "military honor."

Spain's troubled condition is witnessed to in many ways. The frequent changes of Ministry imply a breaking down of the party system, such as it is, by which the Peninsula has been so long governed. The new Premier, Señor Villaverde, is primarily a financier, and his absorbing concern is with reorganization of the public service and economy. With this last, however, the demand of the military element and, it is said, of the young King himself, it at war. Their cry is for a restoration of the navy and the strengthening of the army. But the Prime Minister, while professing warm sympathy with all national aspirations, insists upon putting the demand of the pieman upon Simple Simon, "Show me first your penny." All this makes trouble, and on top of it comes a threatening revival of the Republican agitation. Linked partly with Socialism and the workingmen's movement, this party contends that the monarchy is a failure, and that the present government is driving the people to despair. "The only Indies which Spain has left," declares one Republican orator, Señor Joaquin Costa, "are the working classes. Let her be on her guard against losing them also!" Premier Villaverde presents, on this side, too, an unyielding front; but the difficulties before him are unquestionably enormous. So great are they that the Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* predicts something like a revolution in Spain within the near future.

The announcement is made that the Czar has appointed M. de Witte President of the Committee of Ministers. It is assumed in the press dispatches that this act makes him virtually Premier of Russia, and introduces some change in the political system of the Empire approaching the methods of western Europe, in place of the autocracy heretofore existing. In particular the appointment of a Prime Minister would tend to coördinate the now badly adjusted Ministries, and so might work a radical reform of the unwieldy Russian bureaucracy. If such a change has been made or is contemplated, the appointment of M. de Witte to the chief place in the councils of the Czar is an auspicious omen, since he, more than any other Russian statesman known to the outer world, stands for peace and the internal development of the Empire. All his reports as Minister of Finance have dwelt upon the necessity of peace to the great work of uniting and harmonizing the diverse and widely separated parts of the Czar's dominions. The future greatness, perhaps the continued existence, of the Empire depends upon its economical progress and betterment. The recent strikes, with their bloody consequences, are the outgrowth of desperate poverty among the working classes. It is M. de Witte's policy to restore order by removing the causes of discontent rather than by shooting down the strikers. It has been his aim also to avoid troubles in eastern Asia by letting time do its work for Russia in Mantchuria instead of inviting collisions with Japan, or other Powers, which would interrupt the civilizing agencies now in operation and absorb the resources upon which they depend.

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THE CASTE NOTION OF SUFFRAGE.

Southern newspapers have persuaded themselves that the raising of the question of the negro's political rights may elect a Democratic President. Thus, the New Orleans *Daily States* declares that the Republican managers are "afraid of the race question." On the other hand, the Macon *Telegraph* represents the Democratic leaders as eager to make it the main issue. "A campaign on this issue in the North would at least win enough Republican votes in the doubtful States to offset the vote of the negroes." More telling, however, than any such vague forecasts is the revelation which the *Evening Post* was able to make last Friday of the real attitude of Northern Democrats. If they are so hot to take up the issue of discriminating, by suffrage laws, against educated and property-owning negroes, it is somewhat surprising that more of them were not, on that journal's individual solicitation, willing to say so. The astonishing silence which a direct question has produced in men ordinarily voluble, is of great political significance.

The truth is, of course, that the issue of equality before the law, for the negro as for everybody else, is one upon which, when nakedly presented, all Americans must publicly agree. Privately, men may say that they are for inequality. They may even vote for it, in secret; but they cannot speak for it. And let it be borne in mind that it is simply the question of treating the negro citizen like every other citizen which is now pressing to the front. There is no demand that the South make electoral laws which will admit every ignorant or vicious colored man to the ballot. Let the qualifications for the suffrage be what the separate States see fit to make them; only let them be impartially and honestly applied. What is destructive of all justice is discrimination against the intelligent and well-to-do negro, at the same time that the door is flung wide open for white men whom the very framers of Southern State Constitutions admit to be steeped in ignorance and vice. That is an attempt to build a democracy on the exclusion of a race; and if is the word of an American statesman who, being dead, yet speaketh, that no nation so builded can endure. This is the thing—unequal enforcement of the law; making flesh of the white man and fish of the negro; the adroit effort, under cover of crafty statutes, to destroy the political rights written into the supreme law of our land by what Sumner called "irreversible guarantees"—it is this which has begun again powerfully to stir the hearts and consciences of lovers of liberty in this country.

Mr. Shepard, who alone replied squarely, and at length to the *Evening Post's* inquiry (Mr. Cleveland professed himself unwilling to trench on his vacation), admits, as might have been expected, that his sense of justice is offended by the exclusion of qualified negroes from the suffrage. To favor whites above the blacks dwelling under the same laws is, he candidly says, to trample upon the Declaration of Independence and violate the express law of the land. This is a grievous and terrible thing, in Mr. Shepard's eyes, yet he would have nothing done to correct it. The penalties specifically pointed out in the Constitution he would leave unenforced. Even that political redress which Mr. Justice Holmes pointed out as the sure remedy for oppression of the negro citizen, Mr. Shepard deprecates. He excuses the South while blessing her. She is only doing what the North would do in her place. And then we have the familiar old talk about "racial" inferiority and the superiority of the white man as such.

Now this, to be perfectly frank, is the talk of a man who believes in caste. The idea of the suffrage now inculcated in the South is one which Mr. Shepard would apparently endorse—namely, that the most embruted white man is better fitted to vote than the most cultivated black man. It is the inveterate prejudice, the superstition, even, of caste which speaks in that. It dismisses all facts, flouts the noblest sentiments, spurns the most pathetic appeals—and all on the old unproved assertion that the worst white man is better qualified for representative government than the best black man.

We see from Mr. Shepard's words, as we may from Mr. Bryan's dreadful inconsistencies, how hollow will ring Democratic protests against the oppression of the Filipinos while there is Democratic acquiescence in injustice to the negro. It would even appear that the great reason for making the Philippines independent is lest, if we hold them, we shall keep the brown men under our heel abroad as we mean to keep the black men at home. Self-government, the right of representation, all the traditional cries of American freemen, are to be kept purely for use 7,000 miles away, while conveniently forgotten in this country. The campaign of the Democrats would be, in that respect, one of overflowing love for the brown brother whom they cannot see, but of callous disregard of the black brother whom they can see.

Open discrimination against the negro as a voter cannot stop there. It really means discrimination against him as a man. That is why we think it so hateful and perilous. It signifies a willingness to extinguish the hope of an entire race. Instead of encouraging its members to rise, and rewarding them when they do rise, it would close the door of opportunity to them all. That is the true implication of the exhortation to the colored men to give up their "nonsense" about political rights and to turn to "useful" pursuits. It means that what is wanted is a subject class of willing or forced workers. Wrapped up in the caste spirit which would shut the negro out from his political rights, is the intention to deny him his human rights.

WORKING OF THE NEW MILITIA LAW.

The disbandment of the famous Washington Artillery of New Orleans because its members declined to serve under the Dick militia law, the passage of which was one of the achievements of Secretary Root, indicates one of several misunderstandings of the statute. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the public has any clear idea as to what Congress has accomplished by this legislation. In the South, particularly, there has been much uneasiness. Some of the newspapers have read into the law an invasion of State rights. One Louisiana journal has even feared that Mr. Roosevelt might use Southern militia to back him up in his anarchistic policy of giving office to an occasional worthy negro.

All of this anxiety is needless. As far as the power of the States over their militia is concerned, the Dick law merely reaffirms what was already in the Revised Statutes. It is true that the President is given the right to fix the number of men in a company, and to prescribe such rules and regulations as he sees fit. Whether the States will accept them is another matter. This question they have five years to decide. The President has no means to force New York, for instance, to accept the rifle-practice regulations which have already issued from the War Department for the guidance of the militia, unless it be by withholding the State's share of the Federal militia appropriation. When it comes to the ordering out of the State troops, the President has no real powers beyond those granted by previous legislation. He can still, in accordance with the Constitution, call out the militia to repel invasion, to put down insurrection, or to enforce the laws. For this purpose he may send an order direct to such militia officers as he may select. But in all this procedure there is nothing new or revolutionary.

Looking at the development of the militia as a whole, its friends may be said to be divided into two camps, those who would make of the militia a trained, national reserve for the regular army, and those who would make it primarily a more efficient body of State troops. The views of the former were set forth by Lieut.-Col. James Parker of the army in the August *North American Review*. He has been up to this time in charge of National Guard matters in the War Department, and therefore speaks with considerable authority. His idea is that the State troops will become "our second line of defence." In imagination he sees,

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on the outbreak of war, our National Guard regiments taking the field with the regulars, uniformed, armed, and equipped like them, and ready to go to the firing-line until relieved by newly formed regiments of volunteers—the "third line."

Those who oppose these views laugh at the belief that State troops can ever be made ready to take the field at once as complete organizations. They are right, for the Dick law (section 7), it now appears, requires the physical examination of all such soldiers to ascertain if they are "fit." To muster in our New York regiments according to regular-army tests would merely result in the discharge as unfit of three-quarters of each regiment, the enlisting of raw recruits by the hundreds, and all the chaos of 1898 over again. The militia cannot be recruited in peace times, in any State, according to army physical standards—not even in New York city. On the other hand, there cannot be two physical standards in war time, one for regulars and one for militia—the protection of the Treasury from pension grabbers forbids this. Plainly, the idea of a "second line," ready for instant service, is blocked by this impassable obstacle. As before, the militia in war time will be able to take the field only after a reorganization, in which the militiamen physically able to enter the United States service will be the instructors of the recruits who will flock to each regiment. How foolish, in view of these facts, appears Lieut.-Col. Parker's statement that "under this law the President is able to muster into the service of the United States, at once, . . . the whole National Guard of 150,000 men [*sic*] in brigades, regiments, and battalions, *as they stand*, fully armed and equipped, mobilized, and ready for active service at six hours' notice."

Yet there are distinct benefits to be expected. The law fixes the War Department's attention on the militia. it enables the Department to offer substantial advantages in the way of joint manœuvres of regulars and militia, without cost to the latter; to instruct militia officers at the service schools; to furnish arms, ammunition, and equipments to States in greater quantities than heretofore, and also larger cash allowances. It creates a list of tested volunteer officers to be called upon in war time. It permits the appointment of regular officers to duty with State troops, and, above all, it repeals a number of obsolete laws and brings together in one place various scattered parts of the statute law relating to the militia. There is thus no valid excuse now for the man who fails to understand precisely to what State and national duties he pledges himself when he enlists in the National Guard. Finally, the law requires the annual inspection of each company, and twenty-four drills in each year.

Just how much the State troops will benefit in the long run by the new régime will depend largely on the amount of tact and intelligence displayed by the War Department. If the problem is approached in the proper spirit, a great deal should be accomplished by unifying the various militia systems, and by inducing State Executives and commanding officers to follow regular-army methods wherever possible. Shortcomings should be freely pointed out, but in such a way as to win the sympathy and interest of State officers, Manœuvres, for instance, should be planned with regard to the needs of State troops, and not merely in the interest of the higher regular officers who would make experiments in strategy. In issuing suggestions, in the form of orders, to the militia, care should be taken to advise the adoption of rules and regulations which are within the powers of the National Guard.

But whether the administration of the law is to be wise or shortsighted, the fact remains that there has been no radical change in our militia, and that it is the same body of State troops it was before the passage of the Dick bill. Each Governor may order his troops where and when he pleases. The State Legislatures alone can determine the size of their militia. If the Federal Government calls out State troops, it can do so only for nine months, as in 1861, and it can no more send them overseas than it could in those stormy days.

TOM JOHNSON'S "VICTORY."

Ohio political manœuvring is doubtless to be judged by Ohio standards. Under an ethical code which has given peculiar significance to the term "Ohio politics," gaining control of a convention by throwing out the other fellow's delegates amounts to a demonstration of energy, astuteness, industry, and political ability in general. Tom L. Johnson accordingly appears to have proved his possession of these valuable qualities. He "owns" the Democratic State Central Committee. This body passes first upon the credentials of delegates and makes up the temporary list. No person whose name is not on this list is admitted to the convention, and the committees, including the committee on credentials, are appointed by a temporary chairman chosen by these admitted delegates. Thus to control a convention, begin with the State Central Committee. After that, everything else is easy. Some opposing delegates may be elected, but it is not difficult to get up a contest, and the committee will do the rest. One who accomplishes this successfully is certain to be hailed as a political master—in Ohio.

In many respects Johnson's victory in the Ohio convention is empty. Election figures in that State since 1896, when the blight of Bryanism began to thin the ranks of the Democratic party, show the process of elimination by which Johnson has maintained himself in power. In 1897 Bushnell, the Republican candidate for Governor, received a plurality of 28,000. Nash increased this in 1899 to 49,000. In 1901 Gov. Nash was reëlected, this time with a plurality of 67,000. Last year Laylin, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, was elected by a plurality of more than 90,000. There is small reason to expect that the progressive decline will be checked this year. Johnson's policy of elimination was never carried on more vigorously than at present. To cast out those who oppose him seems to be in him a fundamental political instinct. He possesses it in common with many another minority leader.

Whatever importance attaches to the convention centres about Johnson as a possible national figure. He has been widely advertised as the probable heir of Bryan, whom in many respects he greatly resembles. If he intends to claim the inheritance, the late convention was undoubtedly offered as a pledge of good faith. It was a Bryan convention. It reaffirmed the Kansas City platform; it invited Bryan to come in person to Ohio to engage in the canvass; it did everything in its power to disgust and affront those who would have the party forget its past follies and again become a living force in the nation. There were few conservative delegates to protest, for the Credentials Committee, under Johnson's orders, had refused to seat them, for the most part. The only real contest which took place, over endorsing a candidate for United States Senator, was between Johnson's followers and even more radical Bryan men, who refused to follow their leader in the support of Clarke because, in 1896, Clarke voted for McKinley rather than for Bryan. That he returned to the fold in 1900 was not enough. If there had not been an evident confusion in Johnson's own mind as to the best course to follow, the ultra-Bryan element would doubtless have had its way, in the endorsement of some straight-out silver man for Senator.

It is not easy to see how Johnson has gained anything by his victory, bought, as it appears, at a very high price. He has shown himself a willing heir of the disaster of the Bryan régime; but he has revealed no capacity for a better sort of leadership. There is nothing to indicate that, if he were nominated for the Presidency by the Democrats next year, he could win one vote which would not more readily be cast for Bryan himself. For nearly a decade Bryan has been adding steadily to the strength and power of the worst Republicans. The Quays, the Platts, the Hannas of the party have found in him a ready and trusty, if unconscious, ally. Bryan's warfare, nom-

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inally against Republican policies, has really been directed against the element of his own party which refused to follow him. To this conflict he has devoted his best energies. For this he has rallied his followers when ready to abandon the rest of the fight. It is this leadership which Johnson has taken up. In bitterness toward those who do not agree with him, in the reckless use of methods which deplete the ranks of his party yet for this very reason add to the strength of his control, Johnson has proved himself the equal of Bryan. If this is the quality which the Democratic party is looking for, after its experiences of 1896 and 1900, Johnson is the logical candidate in 1904.

Evidently, the break from Bryanism is not to be easily accomplished. This is one of the clearest lessons of the Ohio convention. It is not in that State alone that the domination of the Bryanites will continue for a time because of their possession of the party machinery. It is not to be supposed for a moment that there is no Democratic voice in Ohio raised for conservatism and wiser policies. But this sentiment was practically unrepresented in the convention because the State Committee was in the hands of the Bryanites. The same condition will rule elsewhere. It took the Democrats of Iowa two years to rid themselves of the party incubus. An attempt in 1901 to ignore the Kansas City platform was defeated on the floor of the convention by a vote of 669 to 550, and it was not until this year, and then only by the narrow margin of 464 to 353, that reaffirmation was outvoted. A longer process, it is now plain, will be required in Ohio, for Johnson's power over the machine was increased rather than diminished last week. The Democrats of Nebraska, likewise, have renewed their devotion to Bryanism, Populist alliance and all.

TRUSTS AND THE BAR ASSOCIATION

Whatever may be said of the value of the specific recommendation in regard to Trusts, made on Thursday by the American Bar Association's Committee on Commercial Law, there is no denying the importance of any utterance from such a source. The Bar Association is still one of the most influential bodies in our national life, and one of the most representative. When it is the unanimous opinion of one of its committees that the American Bar should lead in the work of regulating the great combinations of capital which are now the striking feature of our industrial life, lawmakers and publicists everywhere must give their attention.

There can be no dissent from the committee's belief that a United States Securities Company might easily have followed the Northern Securities Company. Nor is the picture of a future J. Pierpont Morgan combining all the industries of the land, so that there shall be but one possible employer and but one possible seller, without some warrant in view of our present industrial tendencies. When the heads of great railroads and commercial combinations openly state their belief in the continuation of such amalgamations as we have witnessed, and even on a larger scale than heretofore, it would ill become those who have to deal with the law to pay no attention to the future. For the courts must follow, however fast trade and industry may lead. Coincident with the growth of Trusts has been the creation of a law of Trusts. But the question really before the legal profession, as well as the nation, is simply whether the courts and the legislatures behind them shall hinder or facilitate the process of industrial combination.

The Bar Association's committee is not content with a mere verbal opposition to monopolies present and future. It proposes three distinct remedies: taxation to death or until the growth of great combinations is impeded; regulation in the case of all companies which are subject to the interstate commerce laws; and competition by the State. None of these is new, but their presentation at this moment should recall to the public mind the extent of the powers which inhere in the Government. That the power to destroy by taxation may be wielded by the Federal Legislature has been implied in decisions of our highest tribunal. The extent of its powers of regulation, under both the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution and recent legislation, is now in process of development in the Federal courts. But into no interpretation of the Constitution has there yet been read the right of the Government to engage in any form of manufacture, or to become the competitor of the Trusts.

This suggestion of the committee sounds rather like a counsel of desperation. It will be welcomed only by those who desire the nationalization of all industry, like the speaker at the Peace Conference at Mystic on the same day, who would purchase industrial peace by the common ownership of all the machinery of production and distribution. But the proposal itself is another sign that, as all roads lead to Rome, so all the highways of combination over which we are now passing lead inevitably to national ownership. The advocates of collectivism rejoice in the growth of the Standard Oil Company as they do in that of the United States Steel Company. They affirm with truth that the greater these combinations become, the greater is the evident necessity for the public to defend itself against them. They are confident that in the long run the only possible means of defence is for the people to take the power from the hands of a few enormously wealthy men. Similarly, the single-taxers see in the piling up of capital and the growth of monopolies the rapid approach of the millennium in which they believe.

In short, in the soil of our present industrial conditions there flourishes many a noxious growth. "Golden Rule" Jones and "Tom" Johnson find their opportunity to take root in it and develop strength they could not have in saner—and poorer—times. Moreover, they are too significant to be dismissed with a word. As long as our Trusts wax unchecked, there is powerful ammunition at hand for men like these. We must confess to a regret, therefore, that the Bar Association's committee wasted a moment upon the futile vision of a government underselling a Steel Trust or an oil monopoly. Even if the Constitutional power were at hand, who could conceive of such a state of affairs in practice? In certain limited fields, such as the making of rifles, and cannon, and the construction of warships, the Federal Government has become a manufacturer. We know of no case where such industrial ventures have equalled, much less surpassed, the achievements of private capital similarly invested. And of what use as a regulator of Trusts would be a Government concern which could not outstrip its rivals in economy and speed of production?

Encouraging as it is to have the Bar Association's committee describe the remedies within reach, they might well have looked a little further into the future and portrayed the ultimate goal of unchecked combinations. This is the psychological moment for such an authoritative utterance, not merely because of the growth of Trusts, but because of the unions of laborers on the one side and employers on the other. If any one doubts the evils which follow such associations, let him read Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's account, in *McClure's*, of the way employers and laborers have fleeced the middlemen in Chicago. The same tendency is brought out in the letters of the staff correspondent of the *Evening Post* from that city. The inevitable result of such alliances is the plundering of the consumer and the stifling of competition, which is to-day as much as ever the very life of trade and the surest foundation of national prosperity.

LABOR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"A topheavy community" is the term applied to Johannesburg by Mr. Arthur Hawkes in a vivacious article in the *Review of Reviews*. The phrase describes well enough British South Africa as a whole. The gold and diamond craze, ably abetted by the campaign of Cecil Rhodes's agents, has peopled the country with managers and employers. Labor is deficient. The British South Africans, unlike the strudy pioneers of Australia or of our West, have evaded the

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common pains of conquering a new country. South Africa may have been won in the smoke of British rifles; it has not been redeemed by the sweat of British brows. During the great period of expansion the syndicates and their salaried employees made up a large part of the immigrants, and so a top-heavy community has arisen, created prematurely from Lombard Street, and unprovided with that foundation of a healthy social order, an industrious laboring class.

The advance agents of empire seem to have left out of their South African calculations South African human nature. The Beits, Rhodeses, and Barnatos were apparently as indifferent to the human material with which they had to work as Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Milner were later contemptuous of Boer ways of thinking. In the heyday of the syndicates a very thinly veiled form of peonage kept the Kaffirs at work in the mines; now that the powers of the companies have been abridged it is difficult to get labor for the mines, while projected new railroads and the rehabilitation of farming and ranching will still further deplete the labor supply of the Rand. In addition to the actual shortage of laborers the easy, desultory habits of the native blacks bring about in South Africa generally a more distracting condition than exists in the darkest regions of our own South. The farm laborer in Rhodesia, after a short term service, buys him a wife, supported by whom he lives happy ever after. Of the Kaffirs writes Mr. Hawkes: "They work part of the time, rest most of the time, and talk all the time."

Before this emergency two views are commonly advocated. First, the natives must be forced to work; second, workmen must be imported in great numbers to carry on existing and planned enterprises. Most colonists frankly preach the gospel of work—for the native—or the cowhide and prison pen. As Dr. Blyden, a former Minister of Liberia, put it euphemistically, when discussing the Belgian practices in the Congo State: "It needs something more than persuasion or denunciation to make the native see that it is his bounden duty to toil in order that a foreigner may enrich himself and live at ease." But that "something more" is abhorrent to the humanity of stay-at-home Imperialists, and it is not surprising that Lord Milner and Mr. Chamberlain choose to hang on the other horn of the dilemma—wholesale importation of contract laborers.

In the very instructive correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor-General, the latter has consistently taken the ground that the Kaffirs are fitted only for underground labor, and that they are morally an appurtenance of the mining industry. He accordingly proposes that, for Government railroads and the like, coolies or Chinese be imported under contract for a term of years—seven is suggested, with provision for their control while in South Africa and for their subsequent deportation. To this plan Mr. Chamberlain has given a qualified assent, insisting, however, that this temporary wardship must be conducted in a manner acceptable to the moral sensibilities of England and to the wishes of the Indian Government.

Since those sensibilities are pretty thoroughly seasoned from South African exposure, obstacles to Lord Milner's impressment will come less from humanitarian holders of "Kaffirs" than from leaders at the Cape and elsewhere who fear the further complication of a race problem already involved enough. One need not, with the alarmist press of Germany, imagine British South Africa on the brink of servile insurrection, to perceive that there is, from Rhodesia to the Cape, a race problem as threatening as our own. Chinamen, so long as Lord Milner's principle of "Kaffirs below ground, foreigners above ground," was lived up to, would perhaps get along with the natives. Coolies would probably be a very dangerous element in the South African chaos. In slipping such a foundation under the wobbling Imperial structure, the repairers might be very like workmen who lay their bricks in dynamite.

Nobody seems to consider the obvious moral solution of the crux—repentance and patience: repentance of an exploitation conducted with reckless haste; patience until the Kaffirs shall have learned to work, or until the natural demand shall have drawn to South Africa laborers who come not under bondage, but of their own free will. So simple an attitude will hardly be taken by those who have gold or diamonds to dig, or rails to lay on the veldt. Those peaceful processes which have hitherto made pioneer nations great, are too slow for Lombard Street pioneers with dividends to pay. It seems as if the gods, having given to our generation boundless energy, had withheld wisdom. No more telling instance of the arrogance of the new Imperialism could be furnished than this, that, lacking the absolute power of life and limb of the old Imperialism, it constitutes itself a special Providence and moves human beings about as counters on the industrial board. Let whoever still cherishes the Disraeli vision of *imperium et libertas*, ponder Lord Milner's plan of impressing yellow men for seven years of "compound" life in distant British possessions.

KHARTUM AND OMDURMAN.

KHARTUM, March, 1903.

The Mahdi captured Khartum, and Gordon was killed on the night of January 26-27, 1885; and till Kitchener defeated the Khalifa on September 2, 1898, at Omdurman, and reoccupied the heap of ruins which had once been a town of some 70,000 inhabitants, this district was as inaccessible as any part of Thibet. What happened on that awful day, when the victorious army of fanatics which had been kept at bay for 317 days by the valor and personal influence of one man, broke through the flimsy defence of this town of Khartum, will never be accurately known. Four thousand are said to have been massacred before the Mahdi ordered his followers to stay their hand. Gordon was one of the 4,000, and met his death with as calm a sense of certainty that the spear-thrusts of his enemies simply admitted him to the realm of the immortals, as that which inspired the successor of his opponent, the Khalifa Abdallah, fifteen years later—when utterly defeated by Col. F. R. Wingate at Om Dekribat on November 24, 1899—to seat himself with his emirs within range of the rifle fire, and invite death rather than surrender.

The battle of Kerreri took place less than five years ago, and we have just returned from the public garden where, for two hours, the Sudanese Military Band, led by a bandmaster as black as coal, dressed as trimly in European uniform as the bandmaster of an English regiment, played an overture by Auber, and waltzes and Molloy's songs, accurately, in tune and with feeling. In these same public gardens an agricultural and industrial exhibition had recently been held, and they are approached from the front by a boulevard on the banks of the Blue Nile, lined for a distance of two miles from the recently completed Gordon College with handsome Government buildings and private villas. The Khedival Avenue, from which the public gardens open on the rear, has been laid out with four rows of shade trees, and is being rapidly lined with substantial business and private houses, including two banks. Parallel to these, other spacious thoroughfares have been cut through the site of the old native town, and of the cemetery where so many of Gordon's faithful followers lie unnamed, whose lives were troubled by his enemies, and whose remains are now being disturbed by his friends. And these avenues are crossed by streets laid out on the same most liberal scale, and which are being so rapidly built upon that the wide space between the town and the defensive walls and trenches which Gordon built and dug between the Blue and the White Nile, will from all appearances soon be occupied; and those fortifications on which he so fruitlessly relied will become mere matters of record, like the romantic events of which they are, to-day almost the only, vanishing monuments.

The amount of regenerative work done in the short period since the crushing battle of Omdurman or Kerreri is astonishing, but it is not so amazing as the faith in the future of the country and in their own ability to develop its latent resources which is thus evinced by its conquerors. It seems so short a time ago since Khartum was abandoned to utter darkness and the tyranny of the Mahdi, yet now you reach it by travelling over 575 miles of the Sudanese Government Railroad in sleeping-car trains, provided with excellent diners and

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lighted by electricity, to be received on landing in the Grand Hotel of Khartum—"Grand," however, only by courtesy—owned and run by the L. S. D. Company, which it is believed will mean ultimately Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, but for the present means the emblems of hope of the London Sudanese Development Syndicate. One feature of the railroad management might be imitated midway on our own transcontinental roads. After a dusty night's drive between Wady Halfa and Abu Hamed, over 230 miles of hot and sandy desert, the train stops sufficiently long to enable the passengers to enjoy at their option a hot or cold bath in a clean, well-equipped bathing establishment. All these seem very commonplace and matter-of-fact themes—railroads, dining-cars, sleepers, baths, hotels, etc.—and they are in truth but poor duplicates of what we can enjoy with far less trouble and at far less expense at home. But they are none the less a most inspiring phenomenon in these outskirts of Africa, because they express a most emphatic prophecy and forecast of the speed with which the whole continent will, for better or worse, be forced into the circle of civilization.

The railroad was built as a military measure, but is now an artery of commerce, though still owned and operated by the Government. Before the Sudan was abandoned after Gordon's death, the Egyptian Government planned and commenced accumulating material for a railroad to follow the Nile valley above the First Cataract. Of this road a few miles were subsequently built, and two trains a week are now run over it to New Dongola, whence a steamship service gives access to the once populous and prosperous province of Dongola. It was thus by the river that Kitchener commenced his advance, but before he had proceeded far he decided that it would be quicker and cheaper to lay a track upon the level desert, across the peninsula, which is enclosed by the Nile, between Wady Halfa, at the foot of the Second Cataract, and Abu Hamed, at the head of the Fourth Cataract, where the Nile resumes its north and south course. No engineering difficulty presented itself. The chief dilemma was to secure with sufficient speed the construction material and the equipment. As a consequence of taking what was offered, there are now no less than five different types of locomotives on the road, which was enabled to be built across the desert, and thence along the river bank to Halfaiya, opposite Khartum, at the rate of one mile a day. Delay might have been occasioned in crossing the Atbara River but for the bid for the long bridge by an American firm on promise of prompt delivery, which promise was faithfully kept.

The gauge of the railroad is forty-two inches, and is found so efficient that the same gauge is to be adopted on the Suakin-Berber road, soon to be built, which will virtually throw out of service the existing road from Wady Halfa to Berber; for from Suakin, a port on the Red Sea, to Berber on the Nile is only 240 miles, whereas from Wady Halfa to Berber is 361 miles, and from Alexandria to Wady Halfa is 686 miles by rail and 226 miles by boat. From Berber to Khartum is by rail 216 miles. At present, therefore, to reach Khartum by steamer from the nearest seaport, Alexandria, one travels 1,261 miles by rail and 226 by steamer; whereas, when the Suakin-Berber cut-off is built, Khartum will be brought within reach of a seaport by 455 miles of railroad. And as every act of the Government bespeaks unwavering faith in the future of that rich region, situated between the fertilizing waters of the Blue and the White Niles, and as to prosperity cheap transportation is essential, this further step towards the development of the Sudan must soon be taken. The Suakin-Berber Railroad will traverse a desert, but, except for some 20 miles on the Red Sea littoral, the cost of construction should not exceed that of the Halfa-Abu Hamed section, which it is understood was about $10,000 a mile, for the desert offers as favorable a location for a railroad as the prairie itself, and, in the 243 miles traversed by the Halfa-Abu Hamed section, sand offers less obstacle than a road of equal length in our own Southwest encounters from the same difficulty.

The desert, in approaching the Nile or approaching springs, supports scattered acacia trees, our Western mesquite, and a growth of yuccas and coarse grass like our Western bear grass, but few or no cacti. At however short a distance from water, it presents, for stretches of league after league, an absolute prairie surface, covered with coarse sand and gravel out of which rocky masses rise, attaining sometimes the dignity of short ranges. These are absolutely devoid of vegetation, but streaked to their very summits with yellow sand, which has been blown into their ravines from the adjacent desert, and thus looks from the distance like tawny glaciers. The surface of this vast plain exposed to the action of the high winds has, by a natural sifting process, been deprived of the finer particles of sand, and therefore only such coarse sand and heavy gravel as nothing but a hurricane can move, covers them, and gives the railroad builder a most excellent material for his road bed. Although the whole line from Halfa or Suakin to Khartum is well within the tropics, it is only as Khartum is approached that heavy rains are liable to obstruct traffic during three or four of our summer months. Owing, therefore, to the aridity of the region, the scenery continues for 150 miles further south than Khartum to retain all the characteristics of that of Egypt, and agriculture is and can be practised only by the aid of irrigation. The climate is consequently less enervating than in the moist, forest-clad, and marshy equatorial region; and, though Europeans will not be engaged in the manual labor of winning from the fertile soil its bountiful crops, Europeans can superintend the large industries which will grow up, and can supervise their administration. Mining may even supplement agriculture; for, though it would be premature to count on the profitable production of the baser and more precious metals, they are known to exist. The Mahdi coined a considerable amount of copper. His large pennies, though not current, are sold for a trifle as curiosities. One of them, which I have had analyzed, contains, in addition to the copper, not less than 1,109 ounces of silver and 1.61 ounces of gold to the ton. The metal must have been derived from some native source, as no such copper is in the market.

Khartum lies within the angle formed by the junction of the Blue Nile, which takes its rise in Abyssinia, and the White Nile, which flows out of the Great Lakes. So sharp is the angle that Gordon threw a line of fortifications from one river to the other in order to protect the town. Immediately opposite Khartum, on the Blue Nile, is Halfaiya, the terminus of the Sudan Railroad, where the Government and the Development Company are building large shops, and to which they hope to transfer the trade of Omdurman. This capital of the Mahdi and subsequently of the Khalifa is situated opposite what will be the western suburb of Khartum when it covers the whole angle between the rivers. It extends partially down the bank of the White Nile and of the main river below the junction of its branches. If Khartum represents Europe transplanted into Africa, Omdurman is still Africa undiluted. It stretches for four miles along the river bank, for when it was the depot into which the Khalifa herded the population under the protection or the surveillance of his army, it contained not fewer than 500,000 souls. The people lived in one-storied mud huts lining streets laid out on an orderly system; but the warriors of the Khalifa's own tribe, some 10,000 in number, occupied a walled enclosure flanked with towers, in which they could resist any uprising of the disaffected, and which it would have been difficult for the invading army to take without great loss. The only two-storied house in this great human ant-hill was the house of the Khalifa; that even of the Mahdi was almost indistinguishable from the abode of his followers. Both were built near the great square of prayers, for, in the Sudan, Mohammedan architecture as well as the creed itself is reduced to its simplest elements. There are few or no mosques and no minarets, and therefore it must have been an inspiring sight to view the vast aggregate of humanity filling this grand square at the hour of prayer, and bowing simultaneously in the direction of Mecca.

The simplicity of the monotheistic creed of Mohammed, compared with the more intricate dogmatic system of Christianity, has always appealed strongly to the simple African mind, quite apart from the more attractive heaven which the Prophet promised to his followers. The Arab slave merchant has therefore been generally a successful missionary. But though the tribes of northern Sudan are Moslem, this is not the case with the natives of the Bahr el-Ghazal and others of the southern tribes, among whom the Government encourages Christian missionary effort. The field nevertheless has been occupied by only two agencies, to whom Lord Cromer referred in the following passage of his speech at Khartum last January:

"Let me also testify to the special pleasure which it afforded me to visit the admirably conducted establishments of the American missionaries on the Sobat and that of the Austrians on the White Nile—one Protestant, the other Roman Catholic; but I make no distinction between the two. Both are admirably conducted. I entirely concur with Sir Reginald Wingate and with, I believe, every responsible authority in this country, in thinking that the time is still distant when mission work can be permitted amongst the Moslem population of the Sudan. But such efforts as are now being made amongst the pagan tribes in the southern provinces deserve, and shall certainly receive, any reasonable amount of encouragement and assistance which can be afforded to them."

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The material which the missionary will have to work upon is infinitely more tractable than the negro of the West Coast, because intellectually far superior, if one may judge by the fine specimens of the interior tribesmen one sees in the bazaars of Omdurman. It is the great mart of the gum-arabic, ivory, and ostrich-feather trade of northeastern Africa, and representatives of some thirty tribes may be seen in its markets. They are remarkably well formed in frame, and even handsome in features. The prognathous characters of the West Coast face are conspicuously absent; and, though we can well conceive this people to be fierce and sanguinary, their expression is not vicious, and the women are not only stately in figure, but even pretty, in spite of their color.

Omdurman after the battle was almost deserted, but population is returning with trade and with prosperity, and it is now said to harbor about 50,000 inhabitants. Still, only a small section of the original city is occupied, and a mile of empty streets and ruined adobe houses intervenes between the quarter containing the Grand Square, the bazaars, the departmental headquarters and barracks, and the cluster of houses further down the river around the machine shops of the Development Company. Desolation oppresses you, and that death itself was once rampant you are reminded by unearthing human bones as your donkey ploughs through the dust of the streets. Disease in that crowded, unsanitary, starving town must have carried off its hundreds of thousands before the thousands fell on the plain to the north.

The hopeless character of the struggle of barbarism and fanaticism against modern arms and modern methods is well displayed in the heaps of old-fashioned weapons picked up on the Kerreri battlefield. Though the Mahdi had the thousands of modern rifles taken from the obliterated armies of Hicks Pasha and Baker Pasha, and a battery of rapid-fire guns, which is still in his old armory, the most of his men who were provided with any firearms used old-fashioned flint-lock muskets and pistols, which are now heaped in huge piles within the same receptacle of antiquities and sold by the Government to tourists as curiosities for a few shillings apiece. Many are guns of even an older type than the "Old Brown Bess." I picked out a flintlock which, having lost even its primitive mechanism, was fired by a match like an old matchlock.

Correspondence.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL ABRIDGMENT OF THE SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Respected Friend: In regard to the contention that the Fifteenth Amendment prevents Congress from giving effect to that provision of the Fourteenth which requires a reduction of representation when the right to vote is denied or abridged, it seems to me that the facts are as follows: The Fifteenth Amendment prohibits the abridgment of the suffrage "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The prohibition here is absolute so far as it goes, and the thing prohibited cannot be done without a palpable violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Therefore, Congress can take no notice of such an abridgment of the suffrage except to prohibit it. To suppose that Congress can reduce the representation of a State on account of such an abridgment of the suffrage is to suppose that Congress can license a State to violate the Constitution. On that supposition, a State violates the Constitution, and Congress permits it to continue the violation, provided the said State pays a penalty, which is virtually a license fee, in the form of a reduction of representation. Such action by Congress would be revolutionary. When either Congress or the Supreme Court assumes the right to sanction a violation of the Constitution, constitutional government will have come to an end. The only legitimate function of Congress in such a case is to uphold the Constitution.

It is clear that the section of the Fourteenth Amendment which requires a reduction of representation, applies only to such abridgments of the suffrage as may be effected without violating the Constitution; that is, to such as are not "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The Fifteenth Amendment supplements and modifies the Fourteenth, but does not supersede it, or conflict with it in any wise.

Isaac W. Griscom.

Philadelphia, 8th month 25th, 1903.

NEGRO AND JEW.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In a recent number of the *Libre Parole* are some interesting comments by M. Édouard Drumont on the negro question in the United States, which show how the race problem of one country may be made to point a moral in the affairs of another. M. Drumont says:

"As concerns the negroes, we have no right to encourage by our approval the rigorous measures which have been adopted against them across the Atlantic. As I have said before, they have done us no harm in France, and hence we do not see why we should intermeddle with their struggle with the whites in the United States. The moral which stands out plainly from these facts is the establishment of a scientific, moral, ethnological, social, and economic truth with which our readers have long been familiar. Equality between races will never exist. Shem, Ham, and Japheth, will never live side by side in fraternity, tolerance, and peace. . . . In France, Japheth has become the slave of Shem. In the United States, Japheth wishes to reduce Ham again to the condition of servitude from which he already regrets that he raised him."

Lawrence B. Evans.

Paris, August 20, 1903.

OUR INTEREST IN SPANISH ARCHIVES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The recent appointment of the librarian of the Philippine Islands, to make explorations in the archives of Spain and Mexico respecting the earlier history of the islands, should serve as a reminder that in those same archives there are, or should be, lying vast quantities of unedited material relating to a much earlier acquisition by the United States, namely, Louisiana. Efforts have been made for years to induce the Government to secure copies of the materials of Louisiana history in foreign archives. Surely, Louisiana should come before the Philippine Islands.

In almost all the treaties by which territory has been acquired from other civilized nations by the United States, there has been a clause in the treaty providing that all the archives relating to the portions of territory thus acquired should be handed over to United States authorities. I have once or twice tried to follow up the history of attempts to carry into execution this clause. In the case of two treaties I found the appointment of an officer to receive the documents, but the matter always ended with the statement from him of his inability to carry out the work. Is it not time that the non-fulfilment of this article in all the treaties should be inquired into, and that a commission be appointed to repair the negligence of past administrations?

I am not ignorant that steps in the direction suggested have been considered by committees of the American Historical Association. It seems to me that there would be considerable economy if the work on Louisiana and the Philippines could be carried out simultaneously.

Yours truly, William Beer.

Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, August 27, 1903.

CHAMBERLAIN "SCREWS."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: People at home have perhaps as good opportunity for keeping up with the progress of the ball that Mr. Chamberlain has started as those of us who are now in England; for the newspaper correspondents are observing and quick. But some of the interesting details are sure to be lost. I enclose a letter cut from the London *Daily News* of yesterday, which indicates in some degree the direction and progress of the protectionists. The visitor seems to be at home, with a national election day close at hand.

P.

Oxford, August 14, 1903.

Sir: I write to call your attention to the way a Mr. Willey of Exeter—who is, I believe, an engineer and a Tory—intends to support Mr. Chamberlain in his endeavor to tax the food of the people. Mr. Willey employs, I have an impression, a good many men, and you will see from the *Western Times* I send you that he, according to the old Tory style, expects them to vote at the next election as he thinks fit. He concluded his speech at Exeter last Thursday, at a meeting in the Guildhall, called to discuss the new fiscal policy, as follows: "As a point of honor he should say to his men that he expected them to follow his lead in this direction of vital importance affecting the very existence of his industry, and he had little fear of the result. If they did not follow the leader, they could not complain of him if they found their occupation gone, and if he asked them to step aside for men on whose loyalty he could depend." This extract is taken from the tenth page of the *Western Times*.

It would be useful to reprint it and to show the public what is the spirit which animates some of Mr. Chamberlain's followers.—Yours, etc., G. F. Newman.

Luther House, Crediton, Devon, August 10, 1903.

ENGLISH HOME OF THE FRANKLINS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: It is not generally known in the States that the little village of Ecton in Northamptonshire, five miles east of the county town, was the home for all time, as

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ordinarily calculated, of the Franklin family, till about the period at which the father of the celebrated Benjamin crossed the Atlantic. This, perhaps, puts the matter somewhat inadequately, seeing that the bones of generations of Franklins lie under the shadow of the thirteenth-century church, which is no discredit to the county that, above all others in England, is conspicuous for its ancient churches.

A couple of inscribed tombstones of date 1702 commemorate the last of the Franklins who lived in Ecton, namely, the uncle and aunt of Benjamin. The names of the family, from that date back to the beginning of the Registers, 1549, are continually on its pages. The family were small freeholders, of the yeoman class, owning a house in the village and about thirty acres of land, to the cultivation of which they added various trades, that of blacksmith being the one we hear most of. The homestead has gone, but the house erected on its site in 1757 remains, and is now the village store.

Benjamin Franklin's father was born here; but, owing probably to religious differences with his family, who were strong church people, he removed to Banbury, whence he eventually emigrated to America. A brother, Thomas Franklin, whose tombstone is kept in good order for the benefit of the very few Americans who chance to visit Ecton, rose higher in the world than his forebears and became a lawyer. He left only a daughter behind him, and, on her marriage to a Mr. Fisher in another part of the county, the little freehold was sold, and the Franklins vanished from Ecton.

Eight times a day, however, we are still reminded of the family after a fashion quite unique in English county villages; for Tom Franklin, the above-named lawyer, uncle of Banjamin and last of the name, evidently a stirring and active person, collected a subscription for a new chime of bells to be hung in the old church tower, which, in addition to the usual function of church bells, are set for a carillon, and, for the last 200 years, at stated hours, night and day, play the time-honored but now forgotten tune, "Britons, Strike Home"—a favorite, no doubt, of the Ecton Franklins.

And now for the practical part of this letter. Ecton Church is in danger of collapse. Restoration, not for fancy or decorative purposes merely, but for the saving of the edifice, has been pronounced by an experienced architect to be necessary. The parish is a purely agricultural one, consisting of 500 souls, including the rector, squire, the writer, seven or eight farmers, and the rest all laboring men or servants. The sum required is £3,000 ($15,000). There is no fund worth mentioning to which such a parish can appeal. The people of the parish have to do their own church restoration, while to apply to the English public on the strength of the Franklin association would be waste of breath and print.

I venture to think that, for obvious reasons, there may be people in America who will help us to save this fine and stately old thirteenth-century fabric, in which Franklin's family worshipped for 300 years at any rate, and were all baptized and buried, from collapse. The parishioners will be able to find about half the required sum at the outside; of the balance there is no prospect in view. I might also remark that Ecton Church with its surroundings, its Queen Anne rectory, its Hall and timbered precincts, and quaint old-fashioned village, is one of the most picturesque nooks of its kind in the Midland counties; and, curiously enough, is only twelve miles from the home of the Washingtons at Brington.

Letters may be addressed to the Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards, rector, Ecton, Northampton.—Yours truly, A. G. BRADLEY.

ECTON, August 4, 1903.

Notes.

G. P. Putnam's Sons' fall announcements include 'Literary New York: Its Landmarks and Associations,' by Charles Hemstreet; 'Protection Papers,' by William Dudley Foulke; 'Twelve Years in a Monastery,' by Joseph McCabe; Moore's translation of the Odes of Anacreon, with six designs by Girodet de Roussy, on Japanese tissue; the Poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, edited, with illustrations from his own designs, by Elizabeth Luther Cary; the Works of Charles and Mary Lamb, in seven volumes, edited by E. V. Lucas; 'The Record of a Family,' a means of preserving interesting data in the lives of children from birth to maturity; 'The Constitutional Decisions of John Marshall,' edited by Joseph P. Cotton, jr., in two volumes; 'The Writings of Samuel Adams,' edited by Prof. Henry A. Cushing, in three volumes; the second volume of John Boyd Thacher's 'Christopher Columbus'; 'Parliamentary England,' by Edward Jenks; 'Ireland under English Rule,' by Thomas Addis Emmet; 'Palaces, Prisons, and Resting-Places of Mary Queen of Scots,' by M. M. Shoemaker; the second volume of Hanotaux's 'Contemporary France'; a Life of Voltaire, by S. G. Tallentyre; 'Old Court Life in France,' by Frances Elliot; 'Romance of the Bourbon Châteaux,' by Elizabeth W. Champney; 'French Life in Town and Country,' by Hannah Lynch (library edition); 'Austrian Life in Town and Country,' by Francis H. E. Palmer; 'Turkish Life in Town and Country,' by Lucy M. J. Garnett; and the 'Life and Teachings of Abbas Effendi,' by Myron H. Phelps.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s list will include 'William Wetmore Story and his Friends,' by Henry James; 'William Ellery Channing,' by Paul Revere Frothingham; 'John Greenleaf Whittier,' by Prof. George R. Carpenter; 'Henry Ward Beecher,' by Lyman Abbott; 'The Life and Letters of Margaret J. Preston,' by Elizabeth Preston Allan; 'Memoirs of Rufus Putnam,' edited by Rowena W. Buell; 'Reminiscences of an Astronomer,' by Prof. Simon Newcomb; 'My Own Story,' by J. T. Trowbridge, and the same author's Poetical Works; 'The Singing Leaves,' by Josephine Preston Peabody; 'The Passing Show,' five short plays by Harriett Monroe; 'Elizabeth of England,' a dramatic romance in five volumes, by Prof. N. S. Shaler; 'The Overture,' poems by Joseph Russell Taylor; 'Gawayne and the Green Knight,' by Charlton M. Lewis; 'Fifteen Sonnets of Petrarch,' selected and translated by T. W. Higginson, who also collaborates with Henry W. Boynton in a 'Reader's History of American Literature'; 'The Great Poets of Italy,' by Oscar Kuhns; 'Aids to the Study of Dante,' edited by Charles W. Dinsmore; 'Ruskin's Comments on the Divina Commedia,' compiled by George P. Huntington; 'Essays on Great Writers,' by Henry D. Sedgwick, jr.; 'Ponkapog Papers,' by Thomas B. Aldrich; 'My Cookery Books,' a collector's discourse by Elizabeth Robins Pennell; 'The History of Oliver and Arthur,' Englished by William Leighton and Eliza Barrett; 'Hill Towns of Italy,' by Egerton R. Williams, jr.; 'The Land of Little Rain' (Southeastern California), by Mary Austin; 'The Clerk of the Woods,' by Bradford Torrey; the Works of John Burroughs in twelve volumes; 'New Bedford of the Past,' by Daniel Ricketson; 'American History and its Geographic Conditions,' by Ellen C. Semple; 'American Tariff Controversies in the Nineteenth Century," by Edward Stanwood; 'Zut and Other Parisians,' by Guy Wetmore Carryl; and 'Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm,' by Kate Douglas Wiggin.

From Macmillan we are to have a Life of Robert Morris, by Dr. Oberholtzer; 'Getting a Living: the Problem of Wealth and Poverty; of Profits, Wages, and Trades Unionism,' by George L. Boler; 'A Pleasure-Book of Grindelwald,' by Daniel P. Rhodes, son of Mr. James Ford Rhodes, the historian; and Stephen Phillips's new play, "David and Bathsheba."

The Chicago University Press announces 'Lectures on Commerce and Administration,' by several hands.

'Ferns,' by Dr. C. E. Waters, will shortly be issued by Henry Holt & Co.

We have already noticed several of the interesting volumes containing selections reprinted from Arber's 'English Garner' (London: Constable; New York: Dutton). The last volume, "Fifteenth-Century Prose and Verse,' with an introduction by Alfred W. Pollard, has, in addition to what is taken from Arber, several highly interesting pieces not included in the 'Garner'; among the rest, some curious Christmas carols from an Oxford manuscript, the Miracle Play of the Nativity from the Coventry cycle, the morality of "Everyman," and a number of the prologues and epilogues of Caxton. The editor justly thinks that the dulness generally attributed to the literature of the fifteenth century is partly what we may call physiological—that is, it seems dark because we are dazzled by the brightness of Chaucer and Shakspere in the preceding and following centuries; and in this he is partly right. Lydgate and Hoccleve certainly do weigh down the century like two Old Men of the Sea; but the exquisite prose of Malory more than makes amends. The editor might have made his contention stronger if he had cast his eye north of the Tweed and marked what poetry was bursting into blossom there.

Mr. Frederic L. Paxson's 'The Independence of the South American Republics' (Philadelphia: Ferris & Leach) is a book of some two hundred and fifty pages, mainly historical. It is for the greater part based on unpublished original manuscripts, and contains a detailed account of the events leading to the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine, including the South American wars of liberation. Nine pages of bibliography are appended. The volume will be found of value by students of the period. As a study in international law, its author's aim seems to be to bring out the difference between the modern theory of recognition of new States as

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dependent on the actual facts of the case, and the old view (if it can be called one) that recognition was a matter of policy. As he points out, there could be no true modern doctrine of recognition until there was a true modern doctrine of neutrality, which itself was not developed until after 1776. Our recognition by France during the Revolution was really a case of intervention.

Dr. H. Meyer's little book called 'Determination of Radicles in Carbon Compounds' (John Wiley & Sons) has been translated by Prof. J. Bishop Tingle, with important improvements for which the author expresses his thanks. It is a valuable book, not only in the laboratory, but as an aid to the book student in enabling him to preserve a practical attitude of mind toward the subject.

Chemists and microscopists designate certain mixtures and processes by their devisers' names; and of these terms Mr. Alfred I. Cohn, favorably known by a former book on indicators, has now compiled a dictionary of some three thousand entries, entitled, 'Tests and Reagents' (D. Van Nostrand Co.). He disclaims all pretensions to completeness; and certainly it were to be wished that Carnot's test for potassium had been inserted, as well as Flandin and Danger's method of detecting arsenic, this having as good right to a place as the method of Fresenius and Babo that Mr. Cohn duly books. Devanda's alloy, being used in analysis, might be looked for; and it were better not to disappoint expectations having any shadow of justification. Still, on the whole, we do not think the compiler need fear dissatisfaction on the score of omissions. Nor, on the other hand, can harm be done by the appearance of the fuming liquor of Cadet under an odd disguise suggesting that eminent pharmaceutist's searching out a test for cacodyl in the year 1760, nor in Scheele's green figuring in similar fashion. What will be perplexing is that a person wanting to know, for example, what Mayer's solution is, will find himself confronted with twenty-three articles headed "Mayer," with no way, short of going through them all, of making sure which of them is commonly known as Mayer's solution. Nevertheless, despite imperfections incident (among other things) to first editions of original dictionaries, the book promises to be useful to those for whom it is intended, as it already is curious to those for whom it is not intended. A forty-three-page index enhances its value.

The first, or Qualitative, volume of Prof. F. P. Treadwell's 'Analytical Chemistry' (John Wiley & Sons) is the very best book with which to learn qualitative analysis in the old-fashioned thorough way that we have ever seen, and almost persuades us that that was the right way, after all. The tests given are numerous but not indiscriminately collected, and the descriptions of the ways of performing them far superior to anything of the sort we have ever seen. The student is instructed to calculate numerically the delicacy of every test, and the concentrations of the solutions are supposed to be given on the labels of the bottles. On the other hand, the account of mass-action is inadequate, encourages loose thinking, and conveys the impression that the matter is far simpler than it is. Not having seen the original, we are unable to say what the translator, Mr. William J. Hall, has done for the work; but we gather that he has introduced some improvements of detail. We are constrained to say, however, that the misprints are numerous and sometimes bad; as when the student is directed to use nitric acid when hydrochloric is meant, a salt of ammonium when a salt of aluminium is meant, tin when zinc is meant, etc.

The July issue of the *Library Journal* is wholly given up to the proceedings, in that month, at the Niagara Falls Conference of the American Library Association. This means a matter of 242 pages in double columns of type like that we are now using. It is needless to commend these papers and discussions to the attention of educators and sociologists. The report opens with consideration of President Eliot's proposal to stow away or discard books obsolete or little used; his own university's librarian contributing perhaps the weightiest suggestions. Mr. Lane is convinced from experience that "direct personal access to a classified collection of all the material at hand is of the first importance if profitable work is to be accomplished." This he fortifies by the testimony of investigators. An interesting feature in library economy is revealed in two papers on "duplicate pay collections of popular books"—a sort of parlor-car principle which at St. Louis has proved highly remunerative. Miss Johnson, librarian of the Carnegie Library at Nashville, Tenn., discoursing on Southern libraries in general, reports (and justifies the fact) that they are, with few exceptions, "rigidly exclusive of blacks." With the old trust in Providence and "its own good time and way" for the abolition of slavery, "the librarians and library boards are disposed to do all in their power to aid the colored people in securing libraries of their own *whenever the opportune time arrives.*"

For a number of years the pronounced Catholic circles of Austria and Germany have been collecting funds for the purpose of establishing a distinctively "independent" Catholic university in Salzburg, in Tyrol, after the model of the "free" university (entirely under Church control) in Freiburg, Switzerland. This is because the Catholic faculties in the State universities are not under Church supervision, except in the case of the newly appointed Strassburg faculty, where, by special arrangement between the German Government and the Vatican, only professors acceptable to the Church can be appointed. In order to counteract the Ultramontane venture in Salzburg, an international organization of university men has been established in Germany and Austria, which has arranged for extensive courses of lectures and other regular university work at Salzburg during the long summer vacation in August and September. An official appeal has been published for coöperation and attendance on the part of those who do not believe in a Catholic "Science." The list of lecturers for the present summer includes some fifteen from various German universities, and among them even the veteran Mommsen, who has all along been the leader in the fight for independent research, free from Church control, in the universities of the Fatherland. The Freiburg experiment, it may be remarked, has practically proved a failure. Not only have all men of independence been forced out of the faculty, but the university authorities of Germany have publicly announced that they will give no credit to a student for the time he spent at Freiburg, or recognize a degree from that institution, on account of the inferiority in the quality of the work done there.

Prof. Dr. von Luschau has just returned from his fifth expedition to northern Syria, bringing with him thirty-four large boxes of Hittite archæological finds, intended for the Royal Museum at Berlin. As the finds of the other four expeditions are also there, the Museum will become, next to that of Constantinople, the headquarters for Hittite archæological studies. This is one step towards satisfying German ambition to make the collections in Berlin rival those in the British Museum, where, it is alleged, foreign savants and scholars are no longer welcomed as they were in former days.

The Eighth International Geographic Congress is to convene in this country in September, 1904. Early in that month the principal scientific sessions will be held in Washington, to be followed by social sessions in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago, with a final session in conjunction with the World's Congress of Science and Arts in St. Louis. An excursion from that city to Mexico and to points of geographic interest in the western United States and Canada is also contemplated. The Committee of Arrangements have their headquarters, and may be addressed, at Hubbard Memorial Hall, Washington.

A notable collection of contemporary paintings, drawings, etchings, and lithographs, including a full representation of the Glasgow School, has been shipped to Philadelphia by the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers, and will make a tour of leading American cities before being shown at St. Louis during the Exposition. Boldini, Lavery, Von Uhde, Strang, Mesdag, Maris, Vierge, Rodin, Greiffenhagen, Anning Bell, Pennell, and Shannon are some of the contributory artists. Mr. Whistler's death caused the withdrawal of his quota.

—There appears to be something shady about a proposed edition of Jefferson's Writings, to be issued in connection with the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association. The scheme to place a memorial of Jefferson in the city of Washington has much to commend it, even if the form be open to question. The Association, however, is offering 1,000 copies of the Writings in twenty volumes at $60 to $120 for the set, according to binding. The claim is made that the edition will comprise *all* the Jefferson matter in the Department of State and published in 1853 by order of Congress; but the compilation of 1853 is most imperfect, and *all* the Jefferson matter in the Department would fill more than twenty volumes. The publishers further state that the new edition will include "an autobiography of Jefferson," which is nothing more than the "Anas," and has already been printed in full. Similar pretensions are put forward for other well-known material, as if it were to be printed now for the first time. The editor is Andrew A. Lipscomb, and associated with him is Albert Ellery Bergh. The publisher is the Walter Thorp Company of New York. The edition of 1853, made by H. A. Washington, and the later compila-

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tion made by Paul L. Ford, would together cost about the same as the proposed issue by the Jefferson Memorial Association, and yet would give *all* the important writings of Jefferson now known. No circulars descriptive of the undertaking have been issued. *Caveat emptor.*

—The two bulky volumes aggregating more than 2,000 pages and entitled, 'The History of the Treman (Tremaine, Truman) Family in America, with the related families of Mack, Dey, Board and Ayers,' by Ebenezer Mack Treman and Murray E. Poole (Ithaca, N. Y.), is a monument of ill-directed labor and ill-digested facts. The editors say, in their brief preface: "The plan of this book is so simple as to need no explanation." This is generally the notion of genealogists who disregard the perfected method of their craft, and invent their own scheme of arrangement, display, and reference. It will be enough to point out that there is no table of contents; that each of the families named above is treated by itself, and has its special index, and that its own rubrics are mingled with those of allied families (*e. g.*, Bodle, Earle, Rappleye, Goldsmith, Baker, Smith, King, Banks, Newman, Marshall, Bailey, Allen, Wyckoff, Updike, Bower are intercalated between the two Tremans on page 128 and page 133 of volume one). The separate indexes have, indeed, the merit of showing each family connection in a single view, but also compel resort to five alphabets for any person whose connection is not known. The index references are not by page, but by personal number, running nearly into the million, with such formidable compounds as 972900-6620 (we knew this unfortunate, who died in early manhood). A famous Boston orator appears on page 1683 in the list of his father's children, and is numbered 916,504; at page 1685 (vol. 2) he reappears in a full article, with the number 921,000; and has a shorter article devoted to him on page 1820*c*, under the number 969,203. Could any system be less in need of explanation than this? Much true information is contained in these volumes, much is fanciful and unauthenticated, and there is no proportion or editing shown in the use of quoted matter. Not a few prominent names are to be found on searching; but as a rule, for high or low, there is no indication whether the person commemorated is descended from or connected by marriage with the Tremans, Macks, Deys, Ayerses, and Boards. The portrait illustrations are numerous and highly interesting.

—The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or, more briefly, the Norwegian Synod, celebrates its fiftieth anniversary this year by the issue of a jubilee publication of about 500 pages, large octavo, with 48 half-tone pictures, setting forth in detail the history and general progress of this church organization during the half century, as manifested not only in the increased number of ministers and congregations, but also in the erection of schools, colleges, homes for the aged and for children, hospitals, etc. Although the Synod dates its inception from 1853, the first Norwegian Lutheran congregation was formed ten years earlier at Muskego, Wis., and other congregations were organized soon thereafter. The first attempt at forming a synod was in 1850, but it was only in October, 1853, that the organization was effected. The Synod started with 38 congregations, attended by six ministers—figures which, in the present jubilee year, have been increased to 900 and 280, respectively, representing about 140,000 communicants. These totals would now have been much larger but for a schism in the church in 1888, due mainly to differences of opinion as to the election of grace, in consequence of which nearly one-half of the congregations seceded. The number of congregations then lost has now about been regained.

—In the first years of the church almost all its ministers came over from Norway, with whose national church the Synod closely allied itself; but of the 60 ministers thus imported 30 returned to their native country, others left the service on account of age or for other reasons, and, out of the whole number of 280 ministers now in active service, only 16 were educated for the priesthood at the University of Norway. From the very beginning, the efforts of the officers of the Synod were directed towards making it independent in the training of ministers; and the necessity of supplying this demand has been the prime moving force in the erection of the many colleges, seminaries, schools, etc., that attest the interest which this people, even when transplanted from its native shores to surroundings calculated to favor materialism and a stubborn struggle for existence, take in the higher education. The first school to be established by the Synod was the Luther College at Decorah, Iowa, which, under the unbroken direction of its now aged president, Prof. L. Larsen, has ever been and probably will continue to be the main seat of learning among the Norwegian-American population, where patriotism and fidelity to American institutions are cultivated side by side with reverence for the ancestral home, and love and admiration of its language, history, and literature. Many of the young men who have issued from Luther College have made their mark in American political and social life, while not a few have gone thence to seek wider opportunities for study at the great American universities and taken respectable positions in art and science.

—A notable addition to our knowledge of American archæology has just been made by Capt. Daniel Bruun, a Danish investigator, who, following in the footsteps of the learned Dr. Kaalund, had already spent much time in examining in Iceland the remains of the farmsteads and temples belonging to the heathen age. Since April of the present year he has been exploring the sites of the Icelandic settlements made in the tenth century on the shores of Greenland, which, after flourishing for more than three centuries, were, as is generally surmised, destroyed about the middle of the fifteenth by the invading Eskimos. The colony was divided into two districts, the Vesturbyggd and the Austurbyggd, the latter much the larger. Owing to a misreading of the saga texts, it was long taken for granted that these names indicated the situation of the settlements on the western and eastern coasts of Greenland. Many explorers, at various times, have sought for remains of these old Northmen, but, misled by the geographical error, failed to find them, until finally, as late as 1830, the Danish captain Graah succeeded in hitting upon several farmsteads and the walls of a church, together with a runic stone, thus proving that the terms employed signified the relative westernmore and easternmore positions of the settlements on the southwest-facing coastline of Greenland. In 1894 Capt. Bruun undertook his first voyage to Greenland, and confined his observations mainly to the Austurbyggd in the modern district of Julianeshaab. This year he has been chiefly engaged in seeking for the almost unvisited Vesturbyggd, lying in the district of Godthaab, and has brought back most gratifying results. Owing to native traditions, the Eskimos have, from the days of the missionary Hans Egede, shown great unwillingness to assist in any researches connected with the story of the Old-Northern colonists, but Capt. Bruun was accompanied, for much of the time, not only by the official Danish inspector of South Greenland, but by the well-known and intelligent native printer, Lars Möller, who enjoys the respect of all his fellow-natives.

—Captain Bruun, after an absence of five months, has just returned to Copenhagen, but for full details of his success the public must await his official report. It is, however, known that he has discovered the foundations, generally overgrown with grass, but easily traceable, of many farmsteads, with the stone portions, such as the supports of the fodder-troughs in the stables, for instance, yet standing; the ruins of a church, its churchyard still preserving several Old-Northern skeletons; a stone baptismal font; a head, of European type, carved in walrus bone; and a multitude of relics of all kinds, mostly from the refuse mounds of the settlements, resembling those in Denmark known to geologists as kitchen-middens. These last embrace various sorts of bones, especially of domestic animals, proving that the colonists possessed horses, cows, sheep, and goats. On the whole the sites of between 60 and 70 of the 90 farmsteads alluded to in the sagas as existing in the Vesturbyggd have now been fixed; while in Ameralikfjord, where lay the northern boundaries of Austurbyggd, no fewer than 16 farmsteads were traced by Captain Bruun, some of them indicating by their size the importance and wealth of the yeomen who inhabited them. Sites of old hunting huts were also found, and of *sæters*, or dairy huts, belonging to the high-lying summer pasture lands. It is singular that the relics of such a pasture site should have been surveyed by Captain Bruun in the Austmannadal, which opens into the Ameralikfjord, and at the very point where Nansen and his companion, in their perilous snowshoe crossing of the Greenland glaciers, encamped in order to construct the canvas boat with which they succeeded in rowing to Godthaab. Right here lay not a few distinguishable ruins. The last period of Bruun's researches was occupied with the fjords to the north and south of the trading stations Arsuk and Ivigtut. His achievements will probably lead to some changes in the accepted Old-Northern geography of these regions. They at least furnish important additional proof of the genuineness of the saga accounts relating to the so-called "pre-Columbian" discovery of the Western world. But it is pretty certain that Greenland has not yielded all the information

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it has to give in regard to the sturdy Icelanders who built hamlets and churches, 900 years ago, on its bleak shores, and who had their priests and bishops, navigators and merchants, and even their warlike chieftains and inspired poets before the struggle between the Norman and Anglo-Saxon in England was fairly ended.

—Those who could best have spoken of the late Frederick Law Olmsted in his prime are no longer with us. Dying on Friday in his eighty-second year, he had outlived not only his own powers, but the friends of his early manhood. By a happy circumstance, his name has been actively perpetuated in the profession of landscape gardening and architecture, which, following in the footsteps of Downing, he brought to an unparalleled pitch of achievement and propaganda. From New York's Central Park and the Boston Metropolitan Park system to the Golden Gate, the continent is dotted with his natural monuments, such as any philanthropist or any artist might envy. Thus, no doubt, he will be chiefly remembered. The civil engineer and scientific farmer, the American Arthur Young travelling and observing in both hemispheres, will be forgotten in the creator of the pleasure-grounds of our teeming population, the promoter of civic embellishment. Forgotten already by the multitude is his herculean performance during the war as secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission. Forgotten too much—but they are time-proof—are Mr. Olmsted's classic reports of his journeys in the Southern States before the war. In these volumes will forever be read the economic condemnation of American slavery, along with incidental dispassionate, almost at times feelingless, revelations of the hideous cruelties of that system. In them may now be read, and should be read by every one alarmed at present Southern conditions, the underlying causes of post-bellum backwardness and reaction. A deeper oblivion has, not surprisingly, overtaken Mr. Olmsted's connection with the incipiency of the *Nation*. Such notices of his as we have seen have not overlooked his connection with the ill-fated *Putnam's Magazine*. None has recalled his intimacy with Edwin Lawrence Godkin, and their joint scheme for such a journal as emerged in 1865 and may soon celebrate its fortieth anniversary; his temporary proprietorship in it; and his editorial relations. This, small part of his life-work though it was, could not go uncommemorated in these columns; and would that the hand which clasped his in the small beginnings of this enterprise, could now portray that modest and lovable character, warm-hearted and yet sane, well-balanced, equable, gentle as a woman or as those growing things which he wrought into lines and tracts of beauty for the perennial adornment of his native land.

THE POOL AND THE WATER-CURE.

Cartells et Trusts. By Étienne Martin Saint-Léon. Paris: Librairie Victor Lecoffre. 1903.

Trust Finance: A Study of the Genesis, Organization, and Management of Industrial Combinations. By Edward Sherwood Meade, Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania. D. Appleton & Co. 1903.

Both of these books treat of the same general subject, to wit, industrial combinations. Martin Saint-Léon's little volume is in its scope the more extensive, both because it covers the various types of industrial combinations in Europe and America, and also because it attempts an evaluation of such combinations in their economic, social, and political bearings. Mr. Meade's book, as the title would indicate, confines itself to American Trusts, and deals mainly with their finances. While it happens, therefore, that the two writers occasionally cross each other's track, as, for example, in discussing watered stock, their respective orbits are in general too far apart to make it worth while to study critically the intersections of their arguments.

The chief importance of the French book for readers in this country is its succinct account of those Europeans cartells and syndicates which in a general way are analogous to our Trusts. The account is the more valuable for the reason that the writer has a first-rate knowledge of the Trust in America. He consequently takes pains to point the contrast as well as to emphasize the likenesses between the Trust and the cartell. Each chapter is fortified with a well-sorted bibliography giving the cream of the literature upon the general topics treated in the text.

The term cartell is used, first, to designate an agreement between producers, and then to designate the parties thus associated together. The second use of the term seems, on the whole, to be the more common. The agreement in question varies in form, but is essentially like the pooling agreements with which, in ante-Trust days, our manufacturers were familiar. Its simplest form is an agreement to abide by a certain scale of prices, but it now commonly covers the fixation of the total output and the share thereof allotted to each producer.

These cartells grew in number with great rapidity, first in Germany after 1878, and thereafter in the other great commercial nations of the Continent, especially France and Austria. The even tenor of the cartells' way was early threatened by complaints and recriminations over secret rebates and similar devices. But in this emergency the cartells hit upon an ingeniously simple remedy, namely, the concentration of all sales of products in the hands of a joint agency. To overcome the same weakness in pooling arrangements, nothing would do our American producers but the absolute fusion of all competing plants in the Trust, though this result was often purchased at the cost of "woes unnumbered" in the shape of worthless securities.

In short, the Continental cartell is simply a successful pooling arrangement of more or less stringent nature, made effective by a common sales agency acting for the various concerns which are parties to the agreement. To do the joint selling and buying for the associated concerns, as well as to fix the standard of market prices, determine the total output and its allotment to the individual plants, a separate organization (*Syndicat* or *Comptoir*) of modest size is often organized, sometimes on the basis of a stock company. Its share capital is inconsiderable—that of the German coal syndicate of the Rhine and Westphalia is only 900,000 marks—and its only shareholders are the owners of the properties combined in the cartell. There is consequently no exuberant creation of securities involved in the cartell, which is literally a "pool" without "water." On the other hand, as the author points out, it is of course true that the cartells, allowing as they do each owner of a mine or plant to manage his property in what fashion he will, cannot attain that absolute minimum cost of production which ensues when only the best equipped concerns are operated under Trust control. Certain economies the cartells do, however, realize, such as the avoidance of cross freights; but these savings are moderate when compared with those realized under the Trust régime at its best.

M. Martin Saint-Léon briefly traces the history of the more important cartells in Germany, Austria, and France. He finds that the attitude of the legislator and the courts in both France and Germany is rather favorable to the cartell. In Germany the Reichsgericht has enjoined upon a recalcitrant member of a cartell the specific performance of his contract obligations under the cartell. The kingdom of Prussia, which owns certain potassium mines, is itself a party to the potassium cartell (*Kali-Kartell*). In France, Section 419 of the Penal Code, which was designed to prevent or punish combinations in restraint of trade, has been so twisted by judicial interpretation as not to interfere with the cartells. In Austria alone is the cartell in bad odor. Public opinion is hostile, and the cartell's legal position is precarious. But the Austrian cartell seems to enjoy the *diis inritis*, and is particularly reckless in exacting tribute from the consumer.

While he excepts the Austrian cartells from the benefit of his indulgence, our author seems on the whole to approve of the tolerant attitude manifested towards these combinations. He does this on the ground that they have rarely abused their power over prices, and that they afford an industrial *modus vivendi* where unrestrained competition would make conditions of production and the course of prices very unstable and therefore intolerable. This attitude of mind with reference to combinations of producers may not be one in which we can permanently rest—it is eminently "unfinal"; but beyond this stage of acquiescence the industrial philosophy of this work does not extend.

The latter half of the book, devoted to American Trusts, is of less value, at least for readers in this country. In general the author has followed the best sources, notably Jenks, upon whose presentation he does not improve. An occasional mistake crops out, as on page 118, where it is stated that, as a rule, manufacturers who sold their plants to a Trust, besides obtaining a bonus in Trust securities, received the entire value of the plants in *actual cash*. On page 196 a statement made by the late Francis A. Walker is attributed to "le général Parker." On the whole this study of the American Trust is to be praised. It grasps the main issues. It points out time and again how the tariff creates a covert in which Trusts may readily breed. It discerns, too, the dangers inherent in the in-

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flated securities of the Trusts, of which it remarks sagely (p. 125), "Prendre pour base d'évaluation les résultats *futurs* d'une entreprise, c'est déserter le terrain solide de la réalité pour entrer dans le domaine mouvant de la conjecture et de la fantaisie."

Of Mr. Meade's book approximately the first third is a sketch of the promoter's work in organizing the Trust. This in the main is well done, though it occasionally omits a careful balancing of opposed considerations. The bulk of the treatise consists, first, in the enunciation of certain abstract canons of corporate finance, and, second, in the application of these canons to the financial management of our industrial Trusts. The canons are for the most part admirable precepts of financial wisdom, though often set forth in rather sweeping fashion. The analysis of the financial management of the Trusts is shrewd and fair. Towards the close of the book Mr. Meade takes up the questions of watered stock and legal remedies for the evils of Trusts. In a most straightforward way he dissipates many of the confused contentions upon the subject of watered stock; and concludes with expounding a legal panacea which he hopes may transmute industrial shares generally into safe investment securities.

In his description of the work of Trust promotion Mr. Meade points out the doubly favorable opportunity that presented itself in 1898. Just now, of course, both producer and investor are like the "deaf adder" which will not hearken to the voice of promoters promoting never so wisely. But in 1898 the previous long years of lean profits had created among producers the conviction that "while competition might be the life of trade," it was "the death of profits." Enforced economy during the same period among thousands of well-conditioned consumers had created a potential demand for investments which the offerings of extant securities were unable to supply. To satisfy this double desideratum —freedom from competitive rivalry, and abundant opportunity for the investment of new capital—a clever magician was required, but the promoter rose equal to the occasion.

From the very outset the success of the promoter's scheme, as Mr. Meade demonstrates, depended upon the sale of watered stock. Its issue was necessary both to make the owners of desirable properties let go, and to make would-be investors take hold. A plausible warrant for these inflated securities was found in the extra profits conjured up from the vasty deep of extinguished competition and cheapened cost. There is never wanting at the proper psychological moment a seemingly sufficient reason for issuing securities based on hopes rather than on memories. It is therefore quite proper to set in the foreground the hazardous character of the shares issued by the Trusts. It is the key that explains the greater part of the financial sequel; but one may very properly differ from the author's conclusion that the market for these securities was found wholly among speculators, and not at all among bona-fide investors. Not every one who puts his savings into a stock which, on the face of the matter, promises a return of 8 per cent., is a speculator. He may be a very foolish investor, but often he is an investor after all, and his name is legion. In this first part of the book exception may also fairly be taken to the cavalier fashion in which the author relegates to a position of minor importance the saving of competitive waste. Further, Mr. Meade creates an erroneous impression with reference to the effect produced by Trusts upon prices where he says (page 31), without citing dates or figures: "The Standard Oil Trust made a considerable reduction in the price of refined petroleum, and the Sugar Trust, although for some years in practical control of the market, did no more than to restore prices to a living basis."

In taking up the second general task—that of drawing up a financial decalogue for corporations—Mr. Meade insists that the first and great commandment is to subordinate dividend payments in the early stages of corporate management to the accumulation of a surplus reserve. The corporation's chief end is, apparently, to amass a surplus reserve so large that eventually regular dividends shall be guaranteed beyond reasonable doubt. He even lays it down (page 170) "as a basic principle in corporation finance that a manufacturing corporation should not pay to its stockholders, on an average of good years and bad, more than 50 per cent. of its profits." Now this is very heroic, but the attempt at numerical precision in setting the limit of safety, without reference to any particular method by which profits shall be computed, and with inadequate allowance for varying conditions in different industries, must certainly be pronounced premature. It is, after all, a "counsel of perfection," not a demonstrable theorem in finance.

With this high ideal of financial prudence before his eyes, it will readily be imagined that the Trusts, when bidden by their Draconian judge to give an account of themselves, cut a very sorry figure. Some twenty-six of the largest industrial combinations prove upon inquiry (pages 177, 178) to have paid out in dividends more than two-thirds of their profits in the last three years of abounding prosperity. In the same period they have accumulated a surplus reserve of just 3.2 per cent. of their outstanding capital. The poor Trusts, it would seem, never had a chance to reform and become honest. They were always stumbling over their original sin—overcapitalization. With blocks of shares in the portfolio of the promoter and the underwriter to be unloaded on the public, dividends had to be declared even from the very start, and thereafter had to be maintained in order to support the market price of the shares which were being unloaded.

The second table of Mr. Meade's law of corporate finance has to do with the provision of additional capital. A codified digest of this part of his law appears on page 248. Floating debts, he allows, may be incurred only "to anticipate current receipts, and sometimes to anticipate the proceeds of stock or bond sales." By this strict wording of the law it would seem that certain railway corporations which have just recently borrowed millions upon their notes, because of the narrow market for securities, are sinners indeed. If additional capital is required, we are told "the best method of providing new funds is to take them out of profits." On page 221 the author asks: "Shall a corporation limit itself to this single source of supply?" and remarks: "There is much to be said in the affirmative." "There is much also to be said in the affirmative of the proposition that the easiest way to get money is to inherit it from one's grandmother. Unfortunately, like the above-mentioned way of providing new funds, it is often "unavailable." In this case, "considerations of safety approve the sale of stock rather than bonds." However, as Mr. Meade himself recognizes, whether bonds or stocks shall be issued to raise additional capital (always assuming that the interest on bonds is kept below minimum income) depends mainly on what prices investors are willing to give for the two kinds of securities respectively. When bond issues may legitimately be made, Mr. Meade disapproves of the establishment of sinking funds except where the specific property pledged as security for the loan is of a character to deteriorate in value, as in the case of coal or iron lands.

When the industrial Trusts are again confronted with the requirements of this perfect law, they "speak a varied language." On the score of funding, they get off generally with a verdict of "not guilty." "They have refused in most cases to run the risk of bankruptcy in order to pay dividends" (p. 254). But the condemnation meted out to the Trusts as a class for augmenting their floating indebtedness in order to obtain capital funds, is severe and probably well merited. To the general verdict there will be wide assent: "The Trust movement considered from its financial aspect is a failure. The profits of the consolidations have not proved sufficient to maintain the values of their securities."

It argues clear-sightedness and self-possession in the author, after his analysis of the havoc wrought by speculative securities in the case of the Trusts, to take up the cudgels so vigorously in favor of stock-watering. "Instead of the much-abused practise of stock-'watering' being dangerous to the public interest," says Mr. Meade (p. 312), "it is, when properly conducted, of great general benefit." By stock-watering is meant, however, the plan of capitalizing a concern upon a legitimate estimate of its earning capacity rather than upon the basis of the actual cash originally invested. The advocates of this latter plan are wont to assert that watered stock enhances prices, conceals profits, and deceives investors. How meagre is the truth of these claims Mr. Meade very clearly demonstrates.

The remedies which are proposed for the evils of Trusts are the familiar ones of Federal control, and publicity, to which the author adds the proposal that a severe reserve requirement shall be imposed upon every industrial corporation. "A requirement that until a certain percentage of reserve has been accumulated, no more than a certain proportion of the profits, say one-third or one-fourth, shall be paid to the stockholders" (p. 375), would, in the author's opinion, "attain the desired end of increasing the number of investment securities." It would, he thinks, so augment the supply of such securities that their price would fall and the rate of interest be appreciably higher. The hopes built upon this project seem both extravagant and a bit chimerical. It may be hazarded that Mr. Meade seriously misap-

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prehends the character of the typical investor. The average investor is not so absorbed in the interests of posterity that he is densely indifferent to current dividends. The author is so wedded to his scheme of subordinating dividends to a large surplus reserve that he even quotes without disapproval the remark of the late Collis P. Huntington upon the suspension of dividends upon Pacific Mail: "What does it matter whether they get their dividends in money or ships?" To the average investor it matters a great deal. Cash goes with the grocer, the butcher, and the landlord, while ships and surplus reserves and advancing stock quotations are not yet a legal-tender. If such a reserve requirement could be enacted and enforced, it is likely that much capital would seek other avenues of investment. The idea that such a requirement would convert speculative stocks into investment securities, and so increase the supply of investment securities as to depress their price and elevate the current rate of interest, will hardly stand analysis. If the net result of such legislation were to diminish the risk now run by the lender of capital, the rate of interest would tend to decline instead of increase.

Macedonian Folklore. By G. F. Abbott. Macmillan. 1903.

This very attractive volume, in form and matter, is the result of the author's gleanings during a year spent in Macedonia, "under the auspices of the Electors to the Prendergast Studentship and of the Governing Body of Emmanuel College." The book contains a remarkably complete collection of Macedonian superstitions, tales, and customs, which, of course, resemble closely those of lower Greece and the islands, and have many points of contact with folklore in general. While it is a real and novel contribution to a special department of this subject, this learned matter is presented with so much charm and humor that the book may be commended to any English reader who is interested in human nature and in the rapidly fading relics of out-of-the-way customs and superstitions. The Greek songs and tales and quotations are, in almost every case, translated; moreover, Mr. Abbott introduces us not only to these lingering tales and beliefs, but to the strange and sequestered people who still repeat and believe in them.

The wonder is, indeed, that, eighty years later than Fauriel's excursions into the domain of folk-poetry, Mr. Abbott should have found any corner in Greek-speaking soil where such poetry and such modes of thought survive. But Turkish rule has at least this dubious virtue, that it does not efface the picturesque by a rash development of science and civilization. The Greek Church, too, provides a warm and cosey nursery for the roots of ancient superstitions. It has multiplied greatly the festivals and seasons since Hesoid's "works and days" for a people who glide in a leisurely way through existence, and who have time on their hands to be killed; it has obligingly adopted the Nymphs and Nereids as children of its own fold, and rechristened them as saints who work miracles, presiding over the sacred fountains which they once haunted. "The pale Galilæan" has not in the least conquered these isolated fortresses of ancient ignorance. A resurrected pagan of the date of Alexander would find himself very much at home at a Macedonian wedding or funeral of the present day; he would meet peasants who believe in his own Nereids and Dragons and Lamias; he would encounter the evil eye; he would be comforted with a sight of Alexander's "Palace," and his "Quoits," two solitary rocks on the plain of Serres, and he would be shown "The Princesses," two smooth stones near Demir-Hissar, where King Philip's daughters bleached their linen. He would find these magic names still—literally, names to conjure with; and he might read delirious versions of the exploits of Alexander by the pseudo-Callisthenes in little chap-books that are hawked about the country and bought in great numbers by the peasantry; they keep his memory, as Mr. Abbott says, "fresh and confused."

Other observances are Homeric or pre-Homeric. The women still at funerals improvise their *myriologues* or dirges after the manner of Helen and Hecuba and Andromache; Charon's penny is thrust under the tongue of the deceased, and into the coffin are put books or toys or trinkets that were dear to him, as in the graves at Tanagra. The spectators admire the beauty of a dead youth or maiden with that long heritage of instinctive æsthetic sentiment which makes Priam contrast the lamentable spectacle of ugly old age left dead upon the field of battle with the beauty and strength of the youthful warrior "in whom all that shows itself is fair." The *raconteuse* of Salonica closes her tale of the Foundling and the Fates with a pious saw, on the inevitableness of destiny, which is identical with a line of the Iliad; the Macedonian field-laborer does not dare to rest under the shade of the plane-tree lest he may disturb the nymphs and incur their anger, just as the shepherd in Theocritus fears to disturb the midday siesta of Pan.

There are other points in which the Slavs have left marks of their influence, and which are traced in the very complete dissertations on Funeral and Marriage Rites and Customs; Birth, Divination, Spirits and Spells, and Mythology. Mr. Abbott is not to be reproached as unscientific because he has not gone about his work dryly and sadly; on the contrary, he has dared to extract amusement from the quaint human documents which he has studied and questioned to such excellent purpose.

The Rise and Fall of the Anabaptists. By E. Belfort Bax. The Macmillan Co. 1903.

In this volume Mr. Belfort Bax concludes a series of studies which is collectively entitled, "The Social Side of the Reformation in Germany." We think we are doing the author no injustice when we say that his motive is not primarily that of the historian. As a theologian might approach the Anabaptists with a view to applauding or condemning their doctrines, Mr. Bax, who is, first, last, and always, a propagandist of Socialism, is drawn to them by their advocacy of communism. It is, of course, impossible for him to neglect their theology altogether, but he cares much less for their religious than for their economic heresies. The bulk of existing literature on the Anabaptists of the sixteenth century is to be found in German. From the dearth of English works on the Münster episode, Mr. Bax's book may be accepted *pro tanto* by those who desire a condensation of the main facts contained in Keller and Cornelius. A command of the German tongue is, indeed, Mr. Bax's chief asset as an historian.

Concerning Münzer, Rothmann, Knipperdollinck, Jan Matthys, and Jan of Leyden we shall say little, for in these pages the biographical element is slight. Mr. Bax is mainly occupied with the development of three subjects: firstly, the mediævalism of outlook which marks the "disinherited" and insurgent classes of the sixteenth century; secondly, the peculiarity of the communism that was advocated by the Anabaptists; thirdly, the contrast between the communism of the sixteenth century and the Socialism of to-day. That the Anabaptist movement had its root in mediæval mysticism and in the ideal of fraternity which had been grasped as early as the eleventh century, is clear; but Mr. Bax is inclined to lay undue stress upon the indebtedness of the Anabaptists to the past. He admits that "the tendencies which in earlier periods of the Middle Ages had been sporadic and transitory, now became general and showed symptoms of acquiring permanency." It remains, however, to point out that the intellectual ferment which was engendered in Germany by both Humanism and the revolt from Rome, gave the Anabaptist sects a greater degree of self-consciousness than had been possessed by their mediæval predecessors, and put them in possession of a wider theoretical basis. Their leaders were not scholars and even decried the vanity of learning; but the stimulus that quickened them into action and made them for twenty years a real force in the Teutonic parts of Europe, proceeded from a reaction against mediævalism. In a word, Anabaptist tenets gained precision and definiteness from their combat with the systems of Zwingli and Luther.

The modern Socialist finds much to criticise in the economic programme of the Anabaptists. They were not sufficiently thoroughpaced. They looked only "to the economic product designed for consumption."

"As already pointed out," says Mr. Bax, "the communistic ideal of the religio-political movements of the Middle Ages which culminated in the Anabaptist revolt . . . was invariably based on the notion of a return to the economic conditions of the old village community. . . . Not so does the proletariat of the modern Great Industry look for its emancipation. The aspirations, *au fond* legitimate as they were, of the mediæval working classes of the sixteenth century were historically retrograde, both as regards the end conceived and the means by which it was believed that end would come to pass—and hence they were foredoomed to failure."

Instead of communizing the economic product we must communize the means of production, "concentrated as they are to-day on a great scale," and exploit them for the common benefit. Mr. Bax therefore finds the outlook of the Anabaptists limited, and with their theology he cannot pretend to sympathize; yet there is something which recommends them. "Foolish as their ideas seem to us to-day, who regard the problem from so totally different a standpoint, let us not forget that, with all their follies and shortcomings, they were, in a sense, the forerunners of Mod-

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ern Socialism, and, as such, let us spare them a passing tribute of recognition!"

So far as information is concerned, the most useful chapters of this book are those which deal with the siege of Münster and with the Anabaptist propaganda in Holland and England. Mr. Bax investigates the organization of the new Israel, and describes the life of Münster during the siege. Here, on the whole, his mood is one of lenience towards the Anabaptists, and, when it comes to the celebrated question of polygamy, he does not forget the indulgence which was shown by Luther and Melanchthon to Philip of Hesse.

Francis Adrian van der Kemp. An Autobiography. Edited, with an Historical Sketch, by Helen L. Fairchild. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1903.

There are few Americans, perhaps, who know that the town of Trenton, New York, was laid out as Olden Barneveld and so named, though more recall that here dwelt scholarly Dutch refugees, friends of the United States during our Revolution. Van der Kemp, called by Governor Clinton "the most learned man in America," became translator of the Dutch records of New Netherland in the Documentary History of the State of New York. A letter of his, written in 1792, gave him, according to Governor Clinton, "the original invention of the Erie route" of the great canal traversing New York State. When in Holland he was the persistent champion of the liberties of his country against the steady encroachments of the House of Orange, then half British by blood and associations.

Van der Kemp was born in Kampen in Overijssel, May 4, 1752. The son of an army officer, he quitted the military career, in which his father had hoped to keep him, and entered Groningen University, being specially fond of the classics and science. He took a term also in that hotbed of liberal ideas, in which the movement for the recognition of the independence of the United States originated, and which Napoleon afterwards suppressed—the University of Franeker. Though he rose to be pastor of a Mennonite congregation, the richest of the denomination in Europe, Van der Kemp found much to do in the field of politics, for he aimed to make not only good Christians, but excellent citizens. His warmest friends were those of America and of Dutch freedom, also, and he wrote voluminously against the survivals and abuses of feudalism and the monarchical tendencies of the Prince of Orange.

For over a hundred years it was believed, even by critical students, that Van der Kemp was the author of that famous appeal, "To the People of Netherland" to "protect the liberty of the press, the only prop of our freedom," which, in the present reviewer's copy, on the 76th, or final, page (significant number), thus summons "every man with his musket, bayonet and side-arms" to "follow the example of the people of America, where not a drop of blood was shed till the English struck the first blow." Written at Ostend, September 3, 1781, its conclusion was, "Jehovah, the God of Freedom, who led the Israelites out of the house of bondage and made them one free people, will support our righteous cause." As may be imagined, this document infuriated the Prince and the Orange faction, and their subservient States of Holland and West Friesland offered a sum equal to twenty-five hundred dollars in gold for the discovery of author, writer, or printer, promising protection, secrecy, pardon, and reward to any person turning State's evidence; but "not one person betrayed his trust." A considerable literature has grown up in discussion of the authorship of this literary masterpiece. The Rev. A. Loosjes of Harlem, in 1886, came to the conclusion that the Appeal was written by Van der Capellen. In 1890, his contention was proved by the statement in Van der Kemp's Autobiography, copied and sent him by Mrs. Fairchild. In referring to his own sermon, "A Delineation of the Conduct of Israel and Rehoboam, as a Mirror for the Prince and the Nation" (three times delivered and twice printed), which "caused a great sensation," Van der Kemp says—"the more so as at the same time my noble friend had written a manly appeal to the people of the Netherlands, while I visited him at his country-seat, and entrusted me with its publication and distribution." Hence the persistent supposition that he, and not Van der Capellen, was the author.

Van der Kemp believed in the existence of an armed citizen force or militia, according to the eighth article of the Union of Utrecht, as an offset against a standing army. He helped to form and maintain at Leyden the Society of Manual Exercise for Freedom and Fatherland, and, after morning service on Sunday, put on his uniform and drilled his corps. When finally arrested and thrown into prison, after the treacherous seizure of Utrecht, at night, he was banished from the province, December 19, 1787. Receiving letters of introduction from John Adams, he reached America. Washington advised him to settle in New York "among the posterity of Dutchmen." While he says that "at Mount Vernon simplicity, order, unadorned grandeur, and dignity had taken up their abode," yet he also adds, "There seemed to me to skulk somewhat of a repulsive coldness, not congenial with my mind, under a courteous demeanor; and I was infinitely better pleased by the unassuming, modest gentleness of the lady than with the conscious superiority of her consort."

Van der Kemp, after several years of life at Esopus, made a home on the shores of Oneida Lake, where, in his log cabin, he had the best library of the classics on the continent. He made visits to Boston, received an honorary degree from Harvard University, and, though honored by the great men of the republic, never greatly retrieved his fortunes. He lived, however, to see his native country governed by a national legislature under a constitution whose chief executive is called king or queen, but who wears no crown and has not half the authority of an American President, and enjoying a freedom greater than in the old Republican days.

This volume is of the first order of value to serious students, both of the relations between the new American and the old Dutch republic, as well as of "the time of the patriots." It is true that even some Dutch scholars say that this anti-Orange movement "aided the disintegration of the old republic, produced nothing stable, and has been speedily forgotten." Certainly, because it has also been forgotten, in the prevalent "Orange fever," that "popular representation, no military usurpation of civil authority, and the freedom of the press won, are matters of course instead of being the watchwords of a perilous cause to which the patriot regents solemnly pledged their lives and fortunes."

The editor's notes and list of writings of Van der Kemp, and sketches of other personalities associated with him, are scholarly and commendable, the result of much discriminating diligence. In the list of principal authorities consulted, however, she does not seem to be familiar with the excellent and exhaustive work of Dr. H. T. Colenbrander, 'De Patriottentijd.' which was, on its publication, noticed in these columns. The illustrations are a dozen in number, being portraits and photographic copies of historic documents, some of them rare and valuable.

The Lundy Family and their Descendants of Whatsoever Surname. With a Biographical Sketch of Benjamin Lundy. By William Clinton Armstrong, A.M. New Brunswick, N. J.: The Author. 1903.

The general introduction to this genealogy is written in a pleasant vein and an attractive style above the ordinary in works of its class. It opens with the first known ancestor, Sylvester Lundy of Axminster, County Devon, England, whose son Richard was the emigrant, sailing from Bristol for Boston in August, 1676. He tarried in New England for six years, without leaving a trace of his place of residence or occupation; partly because he took no wife there. He found congenial Quaker surroundings in Pennsylvania, his next and final home, and from this time the record is full enough, even to the registered earmark for his cattle, as in the diagram on page 9. His son Richard, when well past middle life, removed in 1747 to the Quaker Settlement at Allamuchy, New Jersey, and, having a numerous progeny, fixed the associations of the family name more strongly with that State than with any other. The children of Richard of the third generation began, about the time of the Revolution, to exhibit an unrest which led to an exodus so complete "that, so far as known, there is not a single person residing at the present time within the boundaries of the State of New Jersey that can trace his descent in either male or female line from Richard III." Part of the migration was to the Southern seaboard States, but a more significant part northward to Ontario, William Lundy settling on what was to be the bloody battlefield of Lundy's Lane (no "Quaker guns" there). The family still flourishes on "the peninsula," and we believe we are correct in saying that it has quite divested itself of Quaker affiliations.

Of the fifth generation from the immigrant was Benjamin Lundy, born at what is now Greensville, in Sussex County, N. J., forever to be honored as the first American to consecrate himself wholly to the cause of emancipation in this country, and to publish an effective journal in opposition to slavery. He is the bright particular star of Mr. Armstrong's genealogy. A portrait photographed direct from the miniature engraved by Sartain for Earle's Life of Lundy is given; the sketch of his career exceeds every other in fulness; and a number of inedited letters and documents relating to

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him are printed. These last are of no great importance, with one striking exception. The general destruction of Lundy's papers by mob violence in the burning of Pennsylvania Hall left untouched the autographic itinerary of his journey from Baltimore to Bennington, Vt., November 11-December 6, 1828, the most momentous of his life, for it ensured a pledge of Garrison's future co-operation with him in editing the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*. The date of this journey caused much perplexity to Garrison's biographers, who concluded in favor of the early part of 1829, and repeated their father's statement that Lundy walked the entire distance, great pedestrian that he was. For reasons not far to seek, this incident was discredited by Gen. William Birney in his filial Life of James G. Birney (p. 395): "He [Lundy] was never in Bennington. That city was six hundred miles from Baltimore by the nearest roads, and forty days of foot-travel would not have been undertaken by Lundy to accomplish what he could have done as well by letter." The itinerary shows, in fact, that Lundy resorted to stage, horseback, and steamboat as well as to his hardy feet. It shows also that Birney's fifteen miles a day was too low an average for our Quaker's capacity. On November 16 Lundy walked 23 miles, and the day on which he reached Bennington he accomplished 20 miles. On November 25 he reports 6 miles afoot in 63 minutes. In his first New England tour, Lundy walked from Leicester to Springfield, Mass., reckoned at 45 miles, in a single day.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Armstrong should not, in displaying his pedigrees, have followed the system adopted by the Boston genealogists. The maze created by his painstaking and cautious researches is threaded by no numerical system and by no index of Christian names. There are numerous portrait illustrations, some maps, and a drawing of the vanished meeting-house at Allamuchy.

Arnold's March from Cambridge to Quebec: A Critical Study, Together with a Reprint of Arnold's Journal. By Justin H. Smith. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1903. Pp. xix, 498.

The statement of Professor Smith that his object has been to ascertain facts, not to paint a picture, may serve to differentiate this work from previous works of the same author. We have presented here the results of a careful and exhaustive study of the external facts of Arnold's march from Cambridge to Quebec. Without concerning himself with the historical significance of the expedition, its causes or results, the author has been content to ascertain the number of men engaged in it, to trace step by step the ground they covered, to enumerate the difficulties they encountered and the means they used to overcome them, and to estimate the number that finally arrived safely at Quebec. The book is precisely what in its title it purports to be.

For this task the chief requisites are an examination of all the written sources and an intimate knowledge of the geography of the region. Professor Smith has been at extraordinary pains to gain first-hand knowledge of the sources and to acquaint himself with the geography of the Kennebec and the Chaudière Rivers, and he has shown a good degree of skill in using this special knowledge in working out the problem he undertook to solve. The first chapter deals with the route before the time of Arnold. It appears that its military possibilities were often considered, but its difficulties were underestimated on account of ignorance of the geography of the upper Kennebec region. The second chapter is given up to an estimation of the relative trustworthiness of the written sources, most of which are in the form of journals. Here Professor Smith shows carefulness and good judgment, though hardly technical training; and the same may be said of the following chapters, which trace the march step by step from Cambridge to Quebec.

Nearly half the book consists of notes, and in the uses and arrangement of these Professor Smith is, we think, not altogether happy. Each of the 225 titles listed is numbered. The references (which are by number, "to save space") are grouped at the end of the book, while the list of titles is at the beginning. This arrangement makes it necessary to turn first to the notes at the end and then to the list at the beginning if one wishes to verify a reference. If this saves space it wastes time, and, from the reader's point of view, the loss certainly more than offsets the gain. Besides, one finds on closer examination that the note space has not been used to the best advantage. The primary use to which such space should be put is, it is hardly necessary to suggest, to record exact references in support of statements in the text. But Professor Smith's notes, which are so voluminous, contain comparatively few exact references. There are 49 notes to chapter iii., covering 15 pages of rather small type, and yet a hasty examination reveals only 24 exact references, and many of these are to Mr. Codman's book, which the author is at great pains to criticise in detail. In chapter v., in 14 pages of notes, there are ten exact references, exclusive of those to Codman; and in chapter vi. the proportion is still smaller. On the other hand, there are in the text many paragraphs packed with facts for which no references are given. References to "Preserved on file in the House of Representatives," "MSS. files of Congress," "Archives of Congress," abound. Much of the discussion in the notes is devoted to over-elaborate proof of or hypercritical comments on Mr. Codman's numerous slips. Comments that are trivial, or pedantic, or needlessly expanded, are inserted when an accumulation of exact references would serve much better.

Aside from this failure to conform to good models in the use of note space, the work is an excellent and painstaking piece of historical investigation in a field that calls for thoroughness and industry rather than for profound thought. Arnold's journal is here printed for the first time, with notes by Professor Smith. The index is fair.

The Collegiate Church of Stratford-on-Avon, and Other Buildings of Interest in the Town and Neighborhood. By Harold Baker. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: The Macmillan Co. 1902.

Bell's "Cathedral Series" has been noticed many times in these columns, for there are already in the market nearly thirty volumes, each devoted to a cathedral; and it will need to be noticed yet again, as there are still at least four to come. The serial name is stretched a little to cover notices of certain important churches which are not cathedrals, and here it is made to cover a very curious and interesting little guidebook to all the Shakspere associations of Stratford-on-Avon, together with one or two buildings which are not directly associated with the poet. The Stratford church is, however, of such a character that a handbook devoted to it would not be wholly out of place in the series of architectural guides. It is an extremely respectable and, indeed, exemplary English church of the fifteenth century, with large perpendicular-traceried windows, both in choir and nave, in the west end and in the porch. Whatever is of earlier work is concealed, or at least made uncertain, by the decorative applications of the reign of Henry VII. There is an interesting feature of the plan which may be cited for the benefit of the pupils of Professor Goodyear, and that is the deflection of the choir from the direct line of the nave. The angle made by the axis of the church is so great that the transept and choir taken together, and forming a T, are "deflected five feet from the line of the chancel"; by which phrase it is meant that if you measure the south wall of the nave from west to east, you will find it to be five feet longer than the north wall is, if measured in a similar way. Mr. Harold Baker is quite right in his remark that, while such irregularities are found in many old churches, "the deviation is usually not so great as in this instance."

The church, then, has really much architectural interest, and if there were only two or three such churches in England it would be indeed a centre of attraction for all students of architecture; but it is precisely of this epoch that there are the greatest number of parish churches of importance. The style of the building, its plan, its whole structure, and its decoration, are such as we associate with the minor religious buildings of the south and centre of England so completely that it has been chosen as the type for those church buildings of our own time which are identified with the Anglican communion in any of its forms.

The house known as Shakspere's birthplace is pictured and described, and its rather too numerous alterations and restorations are so minutely explained that the imaginative historian can easily put the old building before him. The Guild Hall and the Grammar School over it form together a most attractive mediæval building. The Grammar School Library, which was once the room for the Town Council, forms a wing of the same building. The old Harvard house, too, with its elaborately adorned gable, fronting on the High Street, and some minor town houses, with Anne Hathaway's cottage, a mile distant, all have this especial value for modern times, that the strong literary association which they possess compels thousands of travellers who are not antiquarian at all to look rather closely at the simple buildings of the past, and contrast them with the exaggerated modern demand for comfort plus elegance. It is as if every traveller in these regions were brought face to face with the dwellings of his own ancestors—as if

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every such traveller, say, from America, had a great-grandfather's house to visit in a New England or a Warwickshire village—an experience which the majority of us do not enjoy. But we can turn away from these ancient simplicities, so good for the disciplining of the modern spirit, to a piece of ancient splendor, and can visit Charlecote House, the home of the Lucys, and, therefore, of Sir Robert Shallow, and which stands unchanged, a most attractive, a most seemly and dignified Elizabethan mansion.

It will be seen that the book is full of interest, and even of amusement, and the reader must be told besides that there are "fifty-eight illustrations, chiefly from photographs by the author," so that he is sure of a lot of valuable pictures which he has not seen before.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Bachelor Bigotries. Paul Elder & Co.
Baedeker, Karl. Berlin and its Environs. Leipzig: Karl Baedeker; New York: Scribners. 90 c. net.
Bayne, William. David Wilkie. (Makers of British Art.) London: W. Scott; New York: Scribners.
Bland, T. A. In the World Celestial. Chicago: T. A. Bland & Co.
Brown, Anna R. The Millionaire's Son. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50.
Carlyle, Thomas. Essays, 3 vols. London: Chapman & Hall; New York: Scribners. 2s. 6d. net each.
Carlyle, Thomas. Oliver Cromwell. 2 vols. London: Chapman & Hall; New York: Scribners. 2s. 6d. net each.
Cary, H. F. The Vision of Dante. London: George Newnes; New York: Scribners. $1.25 net.
Clifford, Ethel. Songs of Dreams. John Lane.
Cook, E. T. Sweet Violets and Pansies. (The "Country Life" Library.) Scribners. $1.25 net.
Cooley, Alice W., and Webster, W. T. Language Lessons from Literature. Book I. (Webster-Cooley Language Series.) Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Cumont, Franz. The Mysteries of Mithra. Translated by Thomas J. McCormack. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.; Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. $1.50 net.
Dean, Teresa. The Widow in the South. The Smart Set Publishing Co.
Dent, Frances. Temporal Dominion of the Pope in the Divine Plan. Rome: The Propaganda Press; New York: M. A. Butler.
Doherty, R. F. and H. L. Lawn Tennis. The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50 net.
Evelyn, John. The Diary of. Edited by William Bray. London: George Newnes; New York: Scribners. $1.25 net.
Göhre, Paul. Denkwürdigkeiten und Erinnerungen eines Arbeiters. (Leben und Wissen, Vol. II.). Leipzig: Eugen Diederichs.
Handasyde. A Girl's Life in a Hunting Country. John Lane.
Harkins, Edward F. The Schemers. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.
Hayes, Alice M. The Horsewoman. Scribners. $5 net.
Huckel, Oliver. Wagner's Parsifal Retold. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75c. net.
Industrial Trinidad. Port-of-Spain: The Government Printing-Office.
Ingraham, Andrew. Swain School Lectures. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.; Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. $1 net.
Jarvis, Mary R. The Tree Book. (The Country Handbooks III.). John Lane. $1 net.
Johnson, Emory R. American Railway Transportation. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.
Lamb, Charles. The Works of. Scribners. $1.25 net.
Legge, Helen E. Ancient Greek Sculptors. London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: James Pott & Co. $1.50 net.
Littleton's Tenures, edited by Eugene Wambaugh. Washington, D. C.: John Byrne & Co.
MacLane, Mary. My Friend Annabel Lee. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.
Memoirs of the Life of the late John Mytton, Esq. D. Appleton & Co.
Meyers Groszes Conversations-Lexikon. Vols. I and II. (A—Astigamtismus, Astilbe—Bismarck.) Leipzig and Vienna: Bibliographisches Institut; New York: Lemcke & Buechner.
Monson, Lord, and Gower, George L. Memoirs of George Elers. D. Appleton & Co. $3 net.
Mosher, R. B. Executive Register of the United States, 1789-1902. P. O. Box 70, Washington, D. C.: The Author. $2.00.
Paxson, Frederic L. *The Independence of the South American Republics.* Philadelphia: Ferris & Leach. $2.
Pinckney, Gustavus M. Life of John C. Calhoun. Charleston, S. C.: Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.
Protheroe, Charles. Life in the Mercantile Marine. John Lane.
Publishers' Trade List Annual, 1903. The Publishers' Weekly.
Reed, Myrtle. The Shadow of Victory. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20 net.
Scheffauer, Herman. Of Both Worlds. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1.25 net.
Sholl, Anna M. The Law of Life. D. Appleton & Co.
Shuman, Edwin L. Practical Journalism. D. Appleton & Co.
Spears, John R. Anthony Wayne. D. Appleton & Co. $1 net.
Stevens, Frank E. The Black Hawk War. 1205 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago: The Author.
Stewart, M. B. Handbook for Noncommissioned Officers of Infantry. Kansas City, Mo.: Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co.
Swift, Morrison I. The Monarch Billionaire. J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co. $1.
Tanner, Henry. Old English Doorways. London: B. T. Botsford; New York: Scribners. $6 net.
The Tour of Dr. Syntax. New ed. D. Appleton & Co.
Thwing, Eugene. The Red-Keggers. The Book-Lover Press. $1.50.
Veeder, Van Vetchen. Legal Masterpieces. 2 vols. St. Paul, Minn.: Keefe-Davidson Company.
Voorhies, Frank C. The Knocker. Boston: The Mutual Book Co.
Williams, C. F. Abdy. The Story of Notation. (The Music Story Series.) London: Walter Scott Publishing Co.; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.
Wood-Allen, Mary. Teaching Truth. (Teaching Truth Series.) Ann Arbor, Mich.: The Wood-Allen Publishing Co. $1.50.
Yule, Sir Henry. The Book of Ser Marco Polo. 2 vols. New ed. Scribners. $16 net.

SOME RECENT AND FORTHCOMING SCIENTIFIC WORKS

Noyes's Organic Chemistry. By Prof. Wm. A. Noyes of the Rose Polytechnic Institute. 534 pp., 12mo, $1.50 *net.*
Its most radical departure in method consists in the dropping of the division into "fatty" and "aromatic" compounds and in the adoption of what appears to the author a more fundamental and logical classification.
Prof. James L. Howe, Washington and Lee University: "It is excellent."

Cohen's Physical Chemistry. For Physicians and Biologists. Translated by Dr. Martin H. Fischer of the University of California. 343 pp., $1.75 *net.*
This volume attempts to give the results that have thus far been obtained by an application of physical chemistry to the biological sciences.
Prof. L. F. Barker, University of Chicago: "It is undoubtedly the best book on the subject for medical students and physicians which has yet appeared in English."

Peirce's Plant Physiology. By Prof. George J. Peirce of Leland Stanford University. 291 pp., 8vo. $2.00 *net.*
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Waters' Ferns. A Manual for the Northeastern States by C. E. Waters, Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins). With an Analytical Key based on the Stalks. With over 200 illustrations from original drawings and photographs. 362 pp. Square 8vo. $2.75 *net.* (By mail $3.03.)
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Atkinson's Mushrooms. By Prof. Geo. F. Atkinson, of Cornell; and their chemistry and toxicology by J. F. Clark, with recipes for cooking mushrooms by Mrs. S. T. Rorer. With 230 colored plates and illustrations from photographs. Second edition. 320 pp. 8vo. (*September.*)

Valentine and Hunter's Laboratory Manual of Biology. By M. C. Valentine and G. W. Hunter, Jr., of the New York High Schools. (*September.*)

Tarde's Laws of Imitation. Translated by Elsie Clews Parsons. With an Introduction by Prof. F. H. Giddings of Columbia. xxx+404 pp. 8vo.

Chamberlin & Salisbury's Text-book of Geology. Advanced Course. By Professors Thomas C. Chamberlin and Rollin D. Salisbury of the University of Chicago. (*American Science Series.*) 2 vols, 8vo. (*Vol. I. in November.*)

Wells' Practical Chemical Calculations. By Prof. H. L. Wells of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. (*September.*)

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